ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,079—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1800	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson.	29th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
R.* HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

R.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 28th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	14th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 30th, 1894.

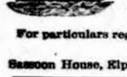


S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM. & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 31st May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 2nd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer,

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 31st May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	F. Snow.	3257	about 16th June.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAMER TO KARACHI.



DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween' Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. "AVOCA" will SAIL as above early June. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Khoja Mohla.

FOR THE LATEST"—

—GENT'S SILK SCARVES.
Best Quality, Rs. 2 each.

—GENT'S FOUR-FOLD COLLARS.
Best Linen, Rs. 7-14 Doz.

—GENT'S BLACK SATIN BOWS.
Best Quality, Re. 1-10.

—GENT'S COLOURED SILK BOWS.
Best Quality, Re. 1-8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

PHOENIX TRADE MARK BRAND.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which HIGHLAND it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, MALT entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow WHISKEY Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

Sold and Imported only by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD?

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT).

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	,,	40
Do. extra long case	,,	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	,,	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	,,	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	,,	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs.	a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24	0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27	0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27	0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ..... from	33	0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45	0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45	0

CASH OR V. P. P.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
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"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "MIKADO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1894, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 30th May, 1894.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT PESHAWAR.

CASE No. 6 OF 1894.

WHEREAS upon the Application of DORABJEE CAWASJEE JEHANGIR and HORMASJEE CAWASJEE JEHANGIR, Owners of the Firm of JEHANGIR and Co., they have been declared Insolvents by Order, dated 21st May, 1894. Notice is hereby issued under Section 352 of the Civil Procedure Code to all Creditors to prove their Claims in this Court on the 22nd day of June, 1894.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Court this 21st day of May, 1894.

W. B. DE COURCY,
District Judge.

PASSENGERS—

—DEPARTING

BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"

SMYRNA

FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality

NON PLUS ULTRA,

NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.

Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	" "	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1894, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. B. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

WANTED, 12 DOUBLE ROLLER GINS, by Platts Bros., in good working order, with Engine of suitable power for driving 24.

Full particulars to be sent to "C.W.," care of this Office.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to

FRANK CARTER,
6, "Lyons Range,"
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TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

REWARD RS. 25 (TWENTY-FIVE).

LOST, on the Ry. Line, between WATHAR and POONA, a PACKET containing one C-Note of B'bay Circle No. W-39 84391 for Rs. 100 (One Hundred).

One Cheque on the Bank of B'bay (Poona Branch) drawn by Dastoor Bymanjee Jamaspjee in favor of Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshungjee Jamaspjee for Rs. 200 (Two Hundred).

One Cheque on Grindlay, Groom and Co., in favor of Mr. Burjorjee Peroshaw by Captain Upperton.

Anyone who will lead to the Recovery will be Rewarded.

BURJORJEE PEROSHAW,
Dak Supplier, Main Street, Poona.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 120,000.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,57,922

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Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
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A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated [illegible] will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

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1 COTTON GIN, by Platt Brothers, of Oldham.
1 Patent KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
1 Seed DECORTICATOR and SEPARATOR.
2 Cast Iron WALL BRACKETS and 3 No. 3 PLUMBER BLOCKS.

The above are New, and have never been used. The Frame of Cotton Gin was slightly damaged in transit, but has been Repaired, and is as Strong as ever.

Cost price of above, Rs. 3,925.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

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TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

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Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

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H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS)

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

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Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

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There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed	£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to	£8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£ 742,553
" " 1885	" 966,107
" " 1887	" 968,043
" " 1892	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 3,600,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 20-0, and Rs 50.

FLOWER SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs.5-8 and Rs 10.

All Collections, Packing and Carriage free to any part of India.

CHOICE BULBS.

Gladioli, Anemones, Ranunculi, Liliums, Achimenes, and many others.

See our CATALOGUE (Seasons 1893-94) for full Descriptions of all Seeds and Bulbs in Stock. By Post As 2-6.

PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS,
Cloth Rs. 5; Paper Cover, Rs. 3-8

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,900	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	28
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank o India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	325
	750	50	150	7½	240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	104
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 385	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,315
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,310
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			29		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	1,000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	2,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
					185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200
				...	21
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs.	1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	–	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	395
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	165
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
				2	
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	72
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	787½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,590
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	1,590
Morarji Gocul-das	2,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,390	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-12	
China Leaf	"	29-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	29-41	"
Do. do. new	"	29	"
Australia do.	"	29-4	
Bombay do.	"	29-3	
English Sovereigns	"	18-5	
Do. Dracons	"	18-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	93-0	
Do. 17½ do.	"	93-0	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185	
Franc pieces	"	310	

BOMBAY.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Asia entered the dock yesterday.

BAPTIST CHURCH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given, this evening, in connection with the above association on "Astronomy," by Mr. Cutler, at 8-30 o'clock.

THEFT OF AN ORNAMENT.—Parbutty, a widow, residing at Thakordwar Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, the theft of a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 225, from an unlocked cupboard in her room.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 30th May, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 46, *viz.*, 1s. 0½d. per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

A COOLIE WANTED.—Adam Ismail, residing at Walpakady Road, has reported to the police that he entrusted a Hindu coolie with thirteen pieces of wearing apparel, at Doongree Street, and directed him to carry the same to his residence at Walpakady Road. He failed to do so.

A LOCAL PHONOGRAPHER.—Mr. Yeshwantrao Khanderao Vijayakar, a clerk in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' office, and who received instructions from Mr. N. B. Vagal, in Pitman's Shorthand, has successfully passed the examination; and obtained a theory and membership certificate from the Phonetic Institute of England.

OBSTRUCTING A THOROUGHFARE.—Ahmed Dewji, a furniture-dealer, at Chukla Street, was, yesterday, fined Rs. 10, by Mr. Webb, for placing packages on the roadway, in front of his shop, thereby causing an obstruction in a thoroughfare. The accused had often been previously warned by the police, but he paid no attention to it; and the latter had therefore to place him before the Magistrate.

THEFT AT THE RAILWAY YARD.—Anaji Mahadoo was, yesterday, charged before Mr. Webb, with the theft of one seer of tobacco, belonging to the B.B. & C.I. Railway, at the Carnac Bridge goods yard, on the 29th instant. The accused, while leaving the gate, was, on suspicion, searched by a railway sepoy who was doing duty there. The stolen property was found wrapped up in a piece of cloth, and concealed in his *dhotur*. The accused admitted the offence; and was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

INFRINGEMENT OF HARBOUR RULES.—Constable Williamson, yesterday, placed Rama Lukhma, Bhica Dittia, and Ebrahim Mahomed, tindals of a machwa, a parrow, and a puttehmar, respectively, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of sailing in the fairway without the regulation lights. The first accused was arrested by the Constable on the night of the 29th instant, when the latter was going his usual round, and while he was being taken to the police hulk the other two accused were found sailing their vessels without the lights in contravention of the harbour rules. The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate fined them Rs. 10 each.

EXCHANGE-KA-SUTTA.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford, yesterday, brought up Golabchand Vajiram and fourteen other Hindus on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place. The accused were all in the habit of receiving and making bets as to the rates of exchange at Marwari Bazaar. They accepted bets on the prices of gold and silver on certain dates. The police found that about three hundred people had collected there to lay bets with one another, and were quarrelling and shouting in the street. The fifteen accused were arrested out of the crowd, and were convicted and fined by the Magistrate Rs. 5 each.

TWO MONTHS FOR FIVE PICE.—Rahimalli Shamsoodin, a Mahomedan of bad repute, was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Holdway, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a purse, containing five copper pice, from the person of one Sacaram Damji. At 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the complainant was going along Null Bazaar Road, when the accused pushed against him and stealthily removed the purse from his pocket. Complainant, feeling his pocket lightened, turned back, and arrested the accused with the purse in his hand. The accused, against whom stood two previous convictions, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged Valli Punna, a lad, aged eighteen years, with having in his possession a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 100, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The accused arrived in Bombay from Cutch, on Tuesday morning, and the same afternoon he was arrested at Null Bazaar, while he was trying to dispose of the ornament. The lad, in his defence, stated that he found the ornament lying at the Carnac Bunder, and he picked it up. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Jamnadas Girdhardas, residing at Dhobee Gully, has reported to the police that, about 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, his daughter, named Prankore, aged ten years, was enticed away from the verandah of the house, where she had been playing, and robbed of her ornaments, *viz.*, one pair of gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 150; and one gold ear ornament, valued at Rs. 6. About an hour afterwards the girl was found crying by a policeman on the Maidan, near the Gymkhana, and the ornaments which she wore were missing. From the statement made by the girl, it appeared that while she was playing in the verandah, a man went to her, and told her that she was wanted by her brother, Wanmallee, at her father's shop, at the Crawford Markets. The girl accompanied the man, who took her to the Maidan, where, under the pretence of taking care of the ornaments, removed them, and then absconded.

ON THE SPREE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Gannon placed John Lee, MacGunnis, and James Carroll on a charge of absenting themselves without leave or without sufficient reason, from the s.s. St. Enoch, of which they are articled seamen. Captain G. Mundle, Commander of the vessel, desired that the Court should order the second and the third accused to be sent on board the vessel, and as the accused had all pleaded guilty his Worship convicted and sentenced the first accused to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The second and the third accused being sentenced to one day's imprisonment, were ordered to go on board their ship.—Captain Allisonwood, Commander of the s. s. Evelyn, prosecuted James Phillips, an articled seaman of the vessel, on a charge of absenting himself without leave. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MEDICAL DEGREES.—"Young Asculapens" writes to us:—The military medical students of the Calcutta Medical College, who passed out, last April, into the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, are allowed to affix D. C. M. C. (Diplomate Calcutta Medical College) to their names, and are allowed to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and will soon be styled Assistant Surgeons. The senior military students of the Grant Medical College, who expect to pass out next September, will feel greatly indebted to any of your innumerable readers, who will inform them, if they will be allowed to use D. G. M. C. after their names, and have the other privileges granted to the students at Calcutta, more especially, as out of twenty-two students in the fourth year batch, fourteen are for the Bengal Presidency, though being trained in Bombay. The above information will also be an inducement to those wavering to join the military pupils class next October.

ALCOCK, ASHODOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the shareholders, held on the 15th instant, was confirmed:—"That the capital of the company be reduced from Rs. 4,00,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 200 each, to Rs. 1,75,000 divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 100 each; and that such reduction be effected by cancellation of the 250 shares of Rs. 200 each, which have not been issued and by repayment to the holders of 1,000 fully-paid-up shares of Rs. 200 each, capital to the extent of Rs. 100 per share, and to the holders of 750 shares of Rs. 200 each, on which are paid up Rs. 150 per share, capital to the extent of Rs. 50 per share, and extinguishing the liability of Rs. 50 per share on the said 750 shares of the company on which are paid up Rs. 150 per share, and by reducing the nominal value of the said 1,750 shares of the company from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 each, such shares to be deemed to be fully paid up."

THEFT OF A WATCH.—John Cooke, a European, aged about thirty, and an "unemployed," was, yesterday, placed before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Nelmes, on a charge of stealing a silver watch with a gold chain, valued at Rs. 250, belonging to Mr. Michard Cooke, Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway. Yesterday, about half-an-hour after midnight, the complainant placed his watch and chain in his coat, which he hung up in a boarding-house, at Hornby Road. Shortly afterwards he was aroused by a noise and saw the accused at the pocket of the coat. There was a light in the room. Being questioned the accused said he was his namesake, and had come on a visit. The complainant searched for the watch and missed it. He asked the accused about the watch, but was given evasive answers. Information was then given to the police, and Inspector Nelmes traced the theft to the accused, who in defence said that he was invited by the complainant into the room, and he had gone there; he did not know how he came by the watch into his pocket in his room. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused must be convicted on the evidence, but as the complainant did not press the charge against the accused, and as the latter had hitherto, as shown by his certificates, borne a good character, and as it also appeared that he was intoxicated that evening, which though no excuse for the commission of a crime, in this instance, it would appear, the accused was incapable of judging his actions, he was sentenced to a day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo one month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

FABRIC AND FANCY WEAVING.—Some enterprising capitalists in Guzerat are about to start business in several distinct lines of manufacture under one direction. One department will deal with fabric and fancy weaving; a second will deal with hosiery and knitted goods; a third with a medical and ærated water bottles; and a fourth with the grinding and packing of curry powder for export. Every item in the programme is good, although the total is just a little varied, but with good management and adequate capital, it will, no doubt, prove a genuine benefit both to the shareholders and to the locality.—*Indian Textile Journal.*

BOILER INSPECTION.—On the 18th of January of this year there was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a draft of rules that it was proposed to make under Sections 4, 7, and 35 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891. These proposed rules were published for the information of all whom they might concern, and suggestions or objections relating thereto were invited. We do not know whether any expression of opinion followed the invitation, but so far as we have been able to ascertain, these proposed rules are now in force without having been made law, and consequently without any legal warranty either for collecting fees or for imposing fines. Until these rules are legalised, it will be within the competence of any owner of a steam-boiler to question the jurisdiction of any Inspector—*Indian Textile Journal.*

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY.

MR. A. MACKENZIE presided at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, held, yesterday afternoon, in their Fort premises. In proposing the adoption of the report, which has already been published in our columns, the chairman said that from what he had seen of the accounts they compared very favourably with those of the previous year, and felt confident that shareholders would be satisfied with that, especially in the face of a falling exchange. He considered that the interests of the company had been carefully looked after by the general manager, Mr. Carter, in whom the directors had every confidence. He had worked earnestly, and in addition to making a good return had kept down expenses, which were always a very serious item in a business like theirs. Assistants who were employed in such companies for some time naturally expected an increase in the salary, and giving such increase the directors looked for the company being recouped by the knowledge the assistants had gained during the time they had been in the service. Mr. Palonji Cursetji Setna seconded the motion, and the report was unanimously adopted. On the motion of Mr. E. H. Elsworthy it was resolved to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share for the year, paying on and after the 14th June. Mr. E. H. Elsworthy was next elected a director. Messrs. S. Symons and A. A. Fergusson were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. It was also resolved on the motion of Mr. Ardesir Jamsetji Cursetji, seconded by Mr. A. Menesse, that a bonus of half-month's pay be distributed amongst such of the employes of the company as the manager recommended and the directors sanctioned. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman by a shareholder who said that thanks of the shareholders were also due to the chairman, other directors, and the assistants for the very handsome dividend they were given. In replying to the compliment the chairman said that the returns only showed what an amount of interest Mr. William Carter, their manager, and the assistants took in their work. He took the opportunity of informing the shareholders that next year some expense would have to be incurred in doing up the firm's Poona premises, and said that their profits in comparison with the expenses compared very favourably with those of the Army and Navy Stores, and that the business was likely to show similar good results the next year.

THE JEWS AND QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE members of the Jewish community having assembled to say their Saturday prayers in the Beni-Israel New Synagogue, which has been in existence for upwards of half a century held, after the close of the reading of the usual portion of the law, a special prayer in memory of the auspicious birthday of her Majesty the Empress of India. They dwelling at length upon her Majesty's noble virtues, benign rule, and kind sway over all her subjects, united unanimously in invoking God's blessings on her Majesty and all the members of the Royal family. The congregation expressed their hearty wish that her Majesty's reign continue undisturbed in times to come and prayed for her long life and prosperity.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE reports from Saugor and Damoh read respectively as following:—"Days hot, but nights continue cool. Wheat 14,657, and other grains 999; total 15,656, maunds of grain imported into Saugor, Khurai, Naraoli and Bamora during week ending the 19th instant. Relief granted to 1,322 men, 872 women and 527 children in Saugor; in Khurai, excluding Municipality, to 385,348 and 321; in Khurai Municipality to 1,697, 2,863 and 1,498, in Rehli to 595, 730 and 8,281; in Banda to 1,530, 2,447 and 1,408; total 16,768. Daily average 2,395. Gratuitous relief none. Prices in Saugor, wheat 12, gram 18, rice 10; in Rehli, 12, 19, and 10; in Khurai 12, 20 and 10; in Banda 12¼, 19 and 10 seers per rupee." "Average daily number on relief-works Narsingarh road 411, Hatta-Marhiadoh road 991, Damoh tank work 213. Prices—wheat kathia 13¾, gram 18, and common rice 10½ seers. At Hatta, wheat 12, gram 17¾ seers. Imports from Jubbulpore, wheat 7,992 maunds."

A PARIS correspondent says: The competition for the post of Cure of the Madeleine has been intensely keen. This cure is worth more to the priest exercising it than the See of Paris to the Archbishop. The fixed salary is small, but the fees and offerings come to about 5,000*l*. a year. A large house is allowed by the Government as a residence to the parish priest, and his secretary and vicar. The new cure who has just been named is the Abbe Herzhog. He is a native of Langres, in the Upper Marne, was educated at the junior seminary of Notre Dame des Champs and at the seminaries of Issy and St. Sulpice (through all of which M. Kenan passed), and was a teacher for some time at Monsignor Dupanloup's school of Saint Nicholas de Chardenneret. He was an acting vicar in different metropolitan parishes from 1870 to 1893, when he was appointed to the cure of Neuilly. The Abbe Le Rebours estimated the invitations to dinner which he accepted as worth 1,000*l*. a year at least. I doubt whether his successor will accept as many, he being of more austere stuff and not particularly fond of company.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BIRTHDAY "GAZETTE."

THE following is the full list of the Birthday Honours:—

STAR OF INDIA.

Simla, the 26th May, 1894.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

Major-General Oliver Richardson Newmarch C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Retired, Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

To be Companions.

Major-General Robert Charles Boileau Pemberton, Royal Engineers, Retired, lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General.

The Honourable Mr Arthur Charles Trevor, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order;

To be Companions.

Colonel Thomas Hungerford Holdich, Royal Engineers, Superintendent, Survey of India.

His Highness Mir Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan, Talpur, of the family of the Ex-Amirs of Sind.

Colonel Frank William Chatterton, General List, Infantry, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, Bengal, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

George Abraham Grierson, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

Francis Joseph Edward Springs, Esq., L. C. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways Assam.

Edwin Welsh Kellner, Esq., lately Accountant-General, Punjab.

Major Ivar MacIvor, Indian Staff Corps, of the Political Department.

Mr Gowasji Dinshah Adenwala, Merchant, of Aden.

Thomas Blaney, Esq., President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Graham Anderson, Esq., of Barguai, Hassan District, Mysore.

Tika Raghnath Singh, Heir apparent and Administrator of the Hill State of Bashahr in the Punjab.

Rao Bahadur Shriram Bhikaji Jatar B. A., Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon his Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja Sir Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, GCSI, of Nabha, the title of Raja-i-Rajagan as an hereditary distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Raja Ram Narain Singh, of Khaira, in the District of Monghyr in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bhaya Har Rattan Singh, land-owner of Balrampur in the Gonda District in Oudh, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Hakim Saiyid Abdul Majid *alias* Manjumiyan, Member of the District Board of Cuddapah, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Primary School Examination Board in the Madras Presidency.

Edalji Dosabhai, late Huzur Deputy Collector of Broach, in the Bombay Presidency.

Yousiff David, Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Delawar Hosaen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Parganas in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Aurangzeb Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Ramzan Khan, Joint Tumandar of the Ustarana tribe on the frontier of the Dera Ismail Khan District in the Punjab.

Mahbub Khan Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Deputy Collector in the North Western Provinces.

Maulvi Ali Ahmed, Pleader of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

Saadat Mir Khan, 1st Grade Tahsildar of Basim, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mian Mazhar Ali Khan, of Kurwai, in Central India.

Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan, Bakhshi of the forces of the Nabha State.

Ressaldar Major Sardar Khan, of the Zhob Levy Corps, in Baluchistan.

Mir Yusuf Khan, of the Kurd tribe in the Bolan Pass, in Baluchistan.

Rahim Baksh, Subadar Major of the Ruby Mines Battalion, Burma Military Police.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Chandrabhan Ram Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Member for the Municipal Council and of the District Board of the Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Senji Subharaya Chariyar, Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency.

Calian Sitaram Chitre, lately Karbhari of the Native State of Miraj Senior, in the Southern Mahratta Country, Bombay Presidency.

Dewan Mehtaram Gidumal, Zamindar of Hyderabad (Sind) in the Bombay Presidency.

Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, in Ajmere.

Sambhar Singh, of Sarila, in Central India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Banwari Lal, of the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Narsingh Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the Howrah Municipality.

Doyal Chunder Shome, M B, Assistant Surgeon, Subordinate Medical Department, and Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lala Buta Mal, Sahgal, Extra Judicial Assist Commissioner in the Punjab.

Rai Maya Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Mehta Jugjiwan, Dewan of Jaisalmir, in Rajputana.

M. Jaggan Prasad, Vakil of Agra, in the North-Western Provinces.

Seth Hurnam Chander, Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces.

Jowahir Singh, Inspector of Police in the Azamgarh District, in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Kalidas Chaudhri, President of the Municipal Committee of Hoshangabad, in the Central Provinces.

Lalla Nund Kishore, Secretary of the Saugor Municipality, in the Central Provinces.

Kushal Singh, Subadar Major, Southern Division Battalion, Burma Military Police.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Ganda Singh, C S I, Bakhshi of the forces of the Patiala State, the title of Sardar Bhhadur as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Saiyid Ali, Duputy Collector of the District of Kistna, in the Madras Presidency.

M Muhammad Taki, Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maruti Kudtaji Patel, of Sheagaon, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pundit Puran Mull, Assistant Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa in Central India, the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Pu Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akunwun in the Mandalay District, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Po Hnit Myook, 3rd grade, of Myaing, in the Pakoku District the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a persanal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Dwe, Thugyi of Blegu in the Monywa township of the Lower Chindwin District.

Maung Tna, Nu, Assistant Surgeon, Resident Medical Officer, Akyab General Hospital.

CERTAINLY no one can approach Sarah Bernhardt for reclame. Even when we know her she imposes on us. Here (says the *Westminster Gazette*) is the very latest. In "Fedora," when the curtain rises, Prince Wladimir, mortally wounded, lies in a room off the stage, seen by the audience, and Fedora rushes in twice, once in wild anxiety to see how he is, and again to fling herself in an agony of despair on the body of her beloved. It seems that this aristocratic corpse is a most coveted role in the play. All Sarah's admirers beg to be allowed to be wept over. In the whole range of the French drama there is not so desirable a corpse. There was quite a run on that Russian from the first night the play was produced. And now with the revival of the piece there is a revival, not of the corpse, but of his popularity. All sorts of eminent people write to Sarah and offer themselves to be wept over, and Sarah writes back, "Impossible for to-night, or to-morrow; the poet A. is the corpse to-night, and Viscount B. to-morrow, but you can have the third night; wire, and don't be late." Of course, there is an understudy, but she likes to grieve over the proper body. Her tears have dropped upon the corpse of Jules Lemaitre, of the great Blowitz himself, Bauer, the dramatic critic of the *Echo de Paris*. She likes weeping over journalists, which shows a sympathetic nature by no means general in these cynical days. She has also a tendresse for poets. Jean Richepin made a lovely corpse, and there was a celebrated doctor, Dr. Pozzi, who played the part with great sadness, as if he were one of his own patients. Curiously enough, women greatly covet the role, and there was a young Austrian peeress who did it to perfection, being very particular about her moustaches.

THE strike in the Vienna building trade continues, about fifty thousand men being out. But it is believed that many would return to work at once, but for fear of being murdered by their fellow workmen. For the same reason thirteen thousand more miners have joined the strike in Silesia. Collisions occurred there, the other day, between the strikers and the gendarmes. As the workmen attempted to enter one of the pits they were threatened by a crowd of strikers, and when the police interfered to protect the honest labourers, the mob attacked them. They could not be dispersed without the use of firearms, ten being killed and twelve wounded. Military are being sent to the district.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·572	W S W	5	112·5	89·0	30	...	7·00	+3·14
Agra	29·603	N W	11	115·5	87·2	30	...	2·96	+1·05
Cawnpore	29·642	E	7	113·9	85·0	49	...	2·32	...
Allahabad	29·583	E N E	7	112·1	85·2	64	...	3·98	+1·50
Jhansi	29·614	N W	7	114·2	90·2	24	...	4·62	+2·56
Jacobabad	29·574	N	9	116·6	92·0	17	...	1·22	+0·12
Karachi	29·724	W S W	14	93·0	80·7	78	...	4·29	+2·61
Jeypore	29·679	S W	10	108·1	81·9	40	...	4·20	+2·26
Ajmore	29·668	S W	18	103·4	80·5	39	...	3·10	+1·13
Deesa	29·749	W S W	13	106·4	76·5	61	...	2·22	+1·50
Ahmedabad	29·805	Calm	3	105·8	80·1	62	...	1·96	..
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·790	W N W	16	104·9	73·7	62	...	1·87	+1·13
Veraval	29·814	W N W	9	89·1	81·4	81	...	2·38	...
Neemuch	29·707	W	15	104·8	79·7	38	...	2·77	+1·24
Indore	29·758	N W	8	102·6	76·6	71	...	2·84	+1·10
Saugor	29·655	W S W	9	108·9	82·1	26	...	4·07	+0·55
Jubbulpor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·760	W	15	106·7	83·8	49	...	1·11	−0·96
Raipur	29·562	N W	10	114·0	80·4	30	...	1·03	−2·76
Nagpur	29·634	N W	14	114·4	89·5	21	...	3·58	−0·31
Amraoti	29·651	W N W	11	110·7	77·3	26	...	1·69	−1·83
Akola	29·736	W	14	109·6	82·7	38	...	2·93	−0·81
Surat	29·804	W	M	97·7	80·1	65	...	0·77	+0·37
Malegaon	29·784	W N W	13	105·3	76·1	48	...	1·86	−0·57
Bombay	29·828	S S E	7	91·8	81·5	76	...	1·91	+0·30
Poona	29·831	W	14	98·5	70·9	57	...	3·23	−0·50
Aurangabad	29·790	W N W	7	105·0	75·2	47	...	5·06	...
Sholapur	29·788	N W	12	105·2	78·9	47	...	1·07	−2·67
Ratnagiri	29·828	N N W	7	92·3	79·8	65	...	0·45	−1·92
Belgaum	29·834	N W	...	92·7	66·8	53	...	9·41	+2·83
Goa	29·809	N	13	91·0	81·0	76	...	4·36	...
Karwar	29·832	N W	5	91·7	80·6	75	...	2·84	−4·93
Mangalore	29·812	N	4	91·3	81·9	79	...	8·37	−3·86
Calicut	29·806	N N E	10	92·8	77·6	78	...	26·82	+8·01
Cochin	29·819	N N E	M	91·2	79·6	81	0·05	20·00	−10·04
Bangalore	29·804	W	7	87·3	66·3	79	0·50	12·91	+2·66
Secunderabad	29·695	N W	11	107·2	83·2	39	...	6·77	+2·07
Masuliptm.	29·618	N W	10	109·7	76·1	47	...	21·78	+11·47
Bellary	29·794	W	10	99·0	77·9	45	0·02	5·35	+0·44
Cuddapah	29·761	W	...	108·3	88·0	47	...	10·01	+1·04
Madras	29·721	S S W	10	105·5	81·5	62	...	..	..
Coimbatore	29·777	S	3	95·9	73·8	76	...	16·17	+5·10
Trichinopoly	29·762	S W	5	105·7	81·7	51	...	19·11	+4·27
Negapatam	29·745	W S W	10	100·1	83·8	69	...	46·25	+10·75
Colombo	20·859	S W	9	86·5	78·5	77	...	49·24	−5·09
Aden	29·779	Calm	9	94·3	83·3	76	...	1·93	−0·73

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad and Jeypore, a brisk fall at Masulipatam and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North and highest in the South. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Calicut and Cochin, southerly at Bombay and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to northly-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Agra, Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Poona, Goa, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Nagpur, 24 at Karachi, 18 at Khandwa, Neemuch, and 16 at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4 to 9° above the normal at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Saugor, Nagpur, Sholapur, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 4 to 12° in excess at Negapatam, Cuddapah, Mangalore, Nagpur, Jacobabad, Allahabad and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Mangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Karwar, Poona, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Rajkot and Cochin, Bangalore and Bellary. The atmosphere is rather damp on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and local scattered showers are probable. Abnormals indicate slightly disturbed weather conditions to the south-eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Pressure has changed very irregularly during the past twenty-four hours, and pressure distributions are considerably modified. A shallow depression with a feeble cyclonic circulation lies over the central part of the Punjab, and the weather is slightly disturbed. Duststorms or thunderstorms are probable during the day in the east of the Punjab. The pressure has risen briskly in the north-east of India, and has fallen briskly in the Circars. A depression in which the pressure is one-tenth of an inch below the normal lies over Gangam, Orissa, and eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Easterly winds continue to extend westward of the Gangetic Plain, and the temperature has again decreased in Bengal and Behar. The hottest area and area greatest in excess of the temperature now is in Upper India. There were thunderstorms in Bengal yesterday, and duststorms in the Punjab. Thunderstorms are again probable in Bengal. The weather is suspicious in the centre of the Bay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 29th May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·751
Temperature of the Air	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·3
General Directions of wind*	WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	199

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 28.

Pearce, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Belgaum.

MAY 30.

Doveton, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, from Nagpur.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 30.

Braid, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 31st May, 1894.

It is notified for information that the Colaba Rifle range will be available for members of the Corps on Saturday next the 2nd proximo. Firing will be carried on from 4 p.m., till dusk.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 31st May, 1894

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The following members having joined are posted as follows:—

Messrs P S Roberts, G A Watson, D S K Greig, G Henriot H Crawford and R R Gilbert to A Troop.

Messrs A G Stephen, D M Inglis, R H Vincent, G Ostermayer and A G Watson to B Troop.

2. Corporal L B Ker to be Sergeant to complete establishment.

3. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range jointly with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

IT looks (says a Berlin correspondent) as if the Reichstag in the autumn session will have to face a change of the greatest importance in the political situation. "Particularist" tendencies in Bavaria are growing stronger, especially among the peasants, and even serious Bavarian politicians are now betraying inclinations in the same direction. Count Preysing, who is an influential member of the Bavarian aristocracy, and—what gives the matter some importance—of the Court society of Munich, publicly advocates the separation from the Centre party in the Reichstag of the Bavarian Catholics and their formation into a distinct party. No doubt, from all sides, from Rome as well as from Berlin and Munich, endeavours will be made to prevent such a rupture. The Vatican knows well that the whole strength of the Centre, the strongest party in the Reichstag, and one which successfully resisted all the attacks of Prince Bismarck, depends on its unity and in the fact that it has placed the cause of the Church above everything.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Æolus, 1,844 tons, Captain W J Brackenbury, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Canton, 2,044 tons Captain C L W Field, cleared yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain E Stable, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s s Arab, 2,722 tons, Captain A F Nash, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs G Olcese, and Mr G A Olcese.

THE s s Indrapura, 2,570 tons, Captain C A Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (24th May), with a cargo of 4,712 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Jennings, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst from Newport (5th May), with a cargo of 4,772 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Zanzibar (11th May), with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs F X Games de Silva, Mr C Andrade as cabin and 83 deck passengers.

THE Bombay—Japan Line s s Azamor, 2,004 tons, Captain P Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, (27th April), with a general cargo, Rev Baptista and one lady as cabin and 13 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O Co's s.s. Ravenna, 1,915 tons Captain F Cole, cleared yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Captain W C Pollard, Serg Chapman, Mr R C Berston, Mr C R S Palmer, Mr F St Clair, Mr T G Nessaz and Mr H B Morrett. For King George Sound—Mr Abdool Borki and servant. For Hongkong—Mr F Dhunjeebhoy. For Colombo—Mr Chopsey, Mrs Chopsey and 2 infants, and 1 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Karachi	2-6	F Muir & Co
B	C Sinclair	1911	Miller	Amsterdam	10-6	F M & Co
C	Arab	2722	Nash	Marseilles	31-5	K N & Co
E	Arara	2481	Kilgour	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
F	Port Stephens	2078	Whitehead	Havre		J M & Co
H & J	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
K	Bolemfontein	1764	Salmon	Amsterdam	28-5	W & A Graham & Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Marmagoa	29-5	Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Marmagoa		Shepherd & Co
O	Canton	2044	Field	Hongkong	31 6	P & O Co
P	Centensima		Peters	Amsterdam		Graham & Co
Q	Asia	2323	Laird	Not fixed	9-6	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	513	Fakira	Bhownagar	2-6	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2481	Young	Havre		K Nixon & Co
2	Australia	2321	Taif	Liverpool	30-5	W & A Graham
3	Stura	1416	Dinegri	Genoa		C Borbero
4	St Regulus	2000	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Peninsular	2711	Longging	London	15-6	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2312	Bechtinger	Trieste		.....
8	Kt. Commander	2731	Durant	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
9	Ravena	1915	Cole	China	30-5	P & O Co
10	St. Enoch	2745	Mundle	Dunkirk	7-6	K Nixon & Co
12	Surat	1874	Jephson	Not fixed		P & O Co
13	Aston Hall	2251	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Pachumba	544	Gillett	Not fixed		M Mackenzie & Co
16	Evelyn	1529	Wood	Trieste	1-6	W&A Graham &Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Iran (s)	Jennings	New Port, May 5.
30	Indrapura (s)	Watson	Cardiff, May 4.
	Azamor (s)	Gibson	Kobe, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.
	Start (s)	Thompson	Stettin.
	Æolus (s)	Brackenbury	Karachi.
	Arab (s)	Nash	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Loodiana, Stabb, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ravenna, Cole, for China, &c.
" Canton, Field, for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Java, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
" Asia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Iran, for Genoa and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
25	Rothenfels s	Lange	Hamburg, April 1.
	Dictator s	Owen	Liverpool, April 23.
	Rajpootana s	Plommer	Bombay, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

May 24.—Steamer Clan Mackenzie, and ship Balmoral.
May 25.—Steamers Katoria and Maharaja.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, Ramdas Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—4,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

Carthage s—71 cwts olibanum, N Meanel; 48 cwts gum, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 25 cwts gum M Jaffer; 6 cases nutmeg 4 cases mace, P Govind; 10 casks chutney, M P Batha and Co; 65 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 5 bales skins, S Mooljee; 28 cwts ramputee, N Peerbhoy; 126 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee; 52 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 11 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 3 bales skins, H Suleman; 46 bales skins, and hides Oosman Hajee Hassam 55 cwts ramputree, R Mahomed; 86 cwts black pepper, P Govindjee 49 cwts mother of pearl shells, K Shuriff and Co; 31 cwts dry ginger, Damodhar Jairam 60 bales ganga; S Noordin.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—918 cwts myrabolams, W Bucher; 10,000 cwts linseed, 9,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Starlight s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 724 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 55 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 2046 cwts rapeseed, Glade and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 300 cwts oil cake, Essajee Allybhoy; 4,003 cwts rapeseed, the Bombay Co; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bloemfontein s—16,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—2,361 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 855 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arrara s—8,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 16,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 8,000 cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 16,008 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

St Enoch s—1,750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Port Stephens s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 54 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Mikado s—2,000 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Mikado s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—4,000 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Asia s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, 4,002 cwts castorseed, 36,613 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

St Regulus s—300 cwts gingellyseed, N Khairaz and Co.

Arab s—750 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Stura s—200 bales cotton and 360 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,602 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Stura s—1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases rough garnets, Latham and Co; 6 cases condiments, H S Read.

Evelyn s—770 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Evelyn s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Evelyn s—799 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Canton s—11 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 83 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 35 bales twist, The Union Mills; 2 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 13 cwts sharkfins, N Meanee; 94 cwts samada stone, S Jootha; 340 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, R Dhanjee; 97 cwts sharkfins, M Cassombhoy and Co.

Ravenna s—76 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 16 chests opium, P F Talati; 17 chests opium, M Byramjee; 9 chests opium, M Cassombhoy and Co; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 6½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 11 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 30 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 11 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—80 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 17 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 11 chests opium, N J Abraham; 145 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 77 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 55 chests opium, E J Ebraham; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal; 12 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 14 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; chests opium, J Jesraj.

Canton s—16 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 30 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 284 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—100 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

Java s—327 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; 200 bales cotton, Phiroze C Setna.

THE *New York Herald* gives a sensational report of a tremendous earthquake in Venezeula. Several towns have been destroyed and ten thousand lives lost. Telegrams direct from Venezeula, however, omit all mention of the incident.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SILK EYE-GLASS CORDS, Re. 1 for ½ a dozen, or Ans 4 each; Gold Eye-Glass Chains, Rs 18 each; Silver Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 3; Eye-Glass Attachments of all Descriptions.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ICE SAFES and BOXES, made on the most approved principle, have just been received in various sizes by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

A DECLINE of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 101⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109¾. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1 7-16 per cent. lower, at £54 5/8. The price of Bar Silver was was 1-16d. lower, at 28¼d. per oz.; but from New York, the quotation for the metal comes nominal, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 1⅛d., which is 11-32d. higher than last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and the same as the extreme price obtained for Monday's extra sales. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 0¾d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £46 10s. per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil.* Spot prices were again all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3 64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. for May-July deliveries, and 3 31-32d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent higher, returning to last Friday's quotations of 7¼ cents per lb., and August Futures advanced 8 points, say, to 7·13 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the total figures for this season to date give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	3,000	6,000	11,000
Three days' "	6,000	13,900	22,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893....	5,750,000	4,833,300	6,897,000

Locally, Cotton has remained a quiet market to-day with little business doing in either direction. The day's sales sum up 1,400 bales, of which exporters have bought 800, say, 300 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 174-5; 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 199-200; and Dharwar, at Rs. 188-9; and 100 Anjari, at Rs. 185; and the Mills 600 bales, consisting of 500 Dharwar, at Rs. 188-9; and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 181 per candy. Prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT.—No improvement in demand from exporters has been felt in this market, and the tone has been quiet, prices remaining on the previous level. We quote.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.......	Rs 3 13 0	per cwt.
Do. 85................	" 3 12 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	" 3 10 0	"
Red Delhi.....................	" 3 15 0	"
Hard Yellow...................	" 3 13 0	"
Red Ahmedabad.................	" 3 9 0	"
Hard Red......................	" 3 8 0	"

SEEDS.—There has been rather more doing to-day in this market; but transactions have been still upon only a moderate scale, the feeling having been steady. The price of *Linseed* has advanced 2 annas per cwt.; and our quotations this evening stand as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-1-0 to " 6-3-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-14-0 to " 6-0-0	"
Do. Red do......	" 5-9-0 to " 5-12-0	"
Gingelly, White............	" 45-0-0 to " 46-0-0	"
Do. Mixed..........	" 41-0-0 to " 42-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as fallows:—

Cotton....................................	7,606	bales.
Wheat.....................................	29,708	cwts.
Linseed	44,194	"
Rapeseed	25,649	"
Gingelly	1,151	"
Poppyseed.................................	2,876	"
Groundnuts	7,250	"
Castorseed................................	10,577	"
Rice	4,082	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged; but there is absolutely nothing doing.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 0 13-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1d. for [illegible] the early part of the day, rates appeared to be weaker, and Calcutta quotations coming 1-16d. lower than those ruling here, our rates receded temporarily to 1s. 0⅞d. Telegraphic and 1s. 0 25-32d. Demand, three months' sight Mercantile Bills being placed for the mail, at 1s. 0 31-32d.; for June delivery, at 1s. 0 15-16d.; for July, at 1s. 0 29-32d.; and August-September at 1s. 0⅞d.; Bank Telegraphic being done for the latter transfer at 1s. 0⅞d. Bullion dealers again came out as sellers, first of all on the basis of 1s. 0 25-32d. August; and 1s. 0 13-16d. July; and then rates became firmer. Bank remittance being quoted at 1s. 0 13-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 27-32d. Demand; while Bills for June delivery were placed at 1s. 1d., and re-sales of Demand for the same time at 1s. 0 15-16d., the market closing firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 13-16d. to 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 0 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 0 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 1d.	"
Francs do.	...1·36¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 103 13-16 and 103 1/8 for Fours, for Money and Account, respectively, the market became steady at an advance of 3-16 to 5-16 per cent. 104 1-16 having been quoted, all round, say, for cash and the settlement, as well as for the June account. These enhanced rates were maintained until near the close, when 1-16 per cent. lower were named in all positions. 100¼ has remained the quotation for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES remain almost without movement, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 15 in Oriental, and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas Cotton Mill scrip.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollers	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols.........................	101 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes...........................	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54 5/8
Bar Silver	28¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cables Accra-Katonu and Accra-Lagos, interrupted.

Telegrams for stations south of Lagos (in West Africa) can be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	4	31 p.m.	12	11
Teheran	30	2	31 p.m.	...	16
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 30th May, 1834.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	29	—	1
" Kurrachee	1	17	—	3
" Madras.........	0	36	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 29.

12 p.m. ...	83·9

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

6 a.m. ...	82·2
10 a.m. ...	85·9
2 p.m. ...	89·6
4 p.m. ...	88·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HICKS—GILDER—May 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Esplanade, Bombay, by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Senior Cathedral Chaplain, assisted by the father of the bride, George Hastings Herford, son of George Henry Hicks, Esq., late Merchant, East Indies, to Mary Jane Julia (Minnie), second daughter of the Rev. Charles Gilder, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church. (No cards.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERRIER—May 26, at Withington, Ootacamund, the wife of Major J A Ferrier, D S O, R E, of a son.

McMAHON—May 19, at Quetta, the wife of Captain A H McMahon, C I E, I S C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BENSON—May 27, at Jarrett's Gardens, Egmore, Emilie Agnes, the wife of Charles Benson, Agricultural Dept, Madras.

PERKINS—May 25, at Pallavaram, after a long illness, Cecil, the much loved and only son of the late Fred Perkins, of the Jail Department, and Jennie, his wife, aged 22 months.

SAMPSON—May 21, at the General Hospital, Madras, George William Sam son, youngest son of the late Apothy George Sampson, of the Madras Medical Service, aged 43 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1894.

MR. JOHN MORLEY in his recent speech has gone much further than Mr. Gladstone and made a declaration of war against the House of Lords equivalent to the *delenda est Carthago* of the elder Cato. The late Prime Minister, in a speech full of veiled menace deriving most of its effect from the Miltonic vagueness of language, carefully chosen to avoid any indication of the when or the how, warned the Lords that the cup of their iniquity was nearly full. But he deliberately abstained from even the most shadowy hint whether it was in his mind to mend or to end their historic House. Not so Mr. Morley. He fears that the Lords have gone too far to be mended, and, therefore, assumes at once that they must be ended. It is, however, still as true as it was in 1872, that, as Mr. Gladstone expressed it "every Englishman has a sneaking kindness for a Lord," and that it will be wise to think twice and even three times before proposing to end the House of Lords. There is not the faintest adumbration of that fierce intolerance of the aristocratic chamber which might encourage a serious statesman to propose its abolition with confident conviction that the country would ratify the decree. The present Radical Cabinet has a peer for its head, and he has five peers for his colleagues. If the peers were to be eliminated the Ministry would no longer hold together. That is one indication that the day of doom is not yet at hand for the peers and the peerage. Their presence is necessary to give form and consistency to the most ultra Liberal Cabinet that has existed. Nevertheless, there is unquestionably a danger that without much warning an agitation may arise which would compel the Upper House to justify its existence. Putting aside as the utterance of not wholly disinterested political leaders the minatory utterances of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley, it is to be noted that Mr. Goldwin Smith—whose detestation of the House of Commons as at present constituted is far more pronounced than that of the general public for the Lords—has, in an article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, set forth his reasons for believing that the House of Lords is in a position of no little danger, and that it will be either "ended or mended," if it do not at once set itself to the task of effecting necessary reforms from within by resolution. "The hereditary principle had its day," says the distinguished ex-Oxford Professor, "and in that day it had its safeguards and correctives. A king was compelled to exert himself that he might keep his crown upon his head, while the life of a local lord was one of hard work—military, administrative, and judicial. It is to be borne in mind also that in the mediæval House of Lords, the bishops and abbots who were life members, preponderated over the hereditary peers. That the day of the hereditary principle is now past, and that the institution is in a state of manifest and irrevocable decadence a glance over the governments and legislatures of Europe suffices to prove." Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Morley—nor even Lord Rosebery—pronounced sentence on the hereditary principle with such emphasis as this.

But Mr. Goldwin Smith has not spent so many years on American soil for nothing, and he does not conceal his contempt for our tolerance of the worship of ancestors:—"It can hardly be said that hereditary government survives anywhere except in Russia, and in a less degree, in Germany, where the Empire still retains something of the dictatorship accorded it in the wars of unification. The public sense revolts, and cannot be dissuaded from revolting, against the rule of men whose only claim to their places is that of being the sons of their fathers. Evidently that cry tells, and will continue to tell. Additional force is given to it by the personal scandals which, though not frequent, considering the large number of men exposed as hereditary peers to the temptation of wealth, rank, and idleness, are disastrous in their effect on the minds of the people. Nor is it possible to veil the fact that the record of the House of Lords, certainly for the last two centuries, has been one of indiscriminate resistance in the interest, or at least under the influence, of privilege to changes of every kind, to changes demanded by an enlightened jurisprudence and even by humanity, as well to political reforms." A more bitter indictment of the Upper House—which it is the avowed purpose of the writer to strengthen and uphold as a counterpoise to the Lower—was never penned. It proceeds:—"It is singular indeed, considering the ability of the leaders, that more prudence was not shown by the House especially in regard to the Reform Bill of 1832, which the peers would probably have been allowed considerably to modify had they not obstinately bound themselves to the maintenance of every part of a system which it was impossible to defend." Clearly Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks that the Reform Bill of 1832 went too far, and that by a little skill it might have been advantageously modified. He continues: "The origin, moreover, of many of the peerages will little bear historical inspection. All of this is capable of being presented, and in the coming struggle will be presented, in an appreciative form to the people. It is, moreover, to be observed that the authority of the House of Lords has hitherto rested on its hereditary estates, fully as much as on its hereditary titles, and that by the depression of the landed interest this support seems likely, to a great extent, to be withdrawn. Titles without rents will hardly command much respect. Mended or ended, the House of Lords will certainly be, and if it is ended the community will be in the uncontrolled hands of an Assembly on the character and tendency of which it is needless further to dwell; needful only to repeat that it passed the Irish Bill." The writer then goes on to consider the practicability of "mending" the Upper House so that it may not be incontinently ended. He is sincerely desirous that the necessary reform should be effected holding, as he does, that none of the defects of the bi-cameral system can be so bad as an uncontrolled House of Commons. With a view to avert the usurpation of uncontrolled power by the latter, he insists that the House of Lords must be re-animated and strengthened and made once more a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, fitted to become the bulwark and the rallying point of the rational conservatism of the country. The desired security against revolution can, in his opinion, be only obtained by creating a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature possessing "like the American Senate, the full power of the initiation, save in the case of Money Bills, of rejection and of amendment." He doubts whether this can be achieved by the creation of a large number of life-peers. The two elements would not combine well in a community where there is a revolt against the principle of hereditary legislation. Whenever the life-members were defeated by the hereditary vote the cry would go forth for the abolition of the hereditary members, who, in any case, would have to be considerably reduced. The reduction might be effected by an extension of the plan under which the Scotch and Irish peers elect representatives to sit in the House, but it would be necessary to guard against the tendency which has made the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland of one political complexion. On the whole, Mr. Goldwin Smith favours the creation of a powerful second chamber by placing the Lords on an elective basis; the members of the Upper House might be elected by the County Councils. Then the question would arise whether the two chambers should be dissolved, and sent to their constituents simultaneously. And then comes the fatal objection that the House of Commons would never consent to any reform of the House of Lords which would have the effect of putting a powerful chamber over its own head. The present arrangement suits the purpose of the latter-day Radical better than any such reform, for there is always the hope that he can frighten the House of Lords and prevent the exercise of its constitutional right. Since there is no hope of carrying through the Commons a measure for strengthening the House of Lords, the ingenious Professor discusses the expediency of the House of Lords re-organizing itself, and effecting the necessary reform by self-denying ordinance. It has done this on two occasions, by divesting members of the privilege of voting by proxy and by abandoning the privelege of voting on legal appeals, when acting on the advice of the Duke of Wellington he abstained from voting down the law Lords who quashed the conviction of O'Connell. Following these precedents the Lords might restrict by resolution the practice of sitting and voting to a category of members having some qualification other than that of having given themselves the trouble of being born. The list of effective members might include actual or former Cabinet Ministers, the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, ex-Colonial Governors, or Military or Naval Commanders, or noble Lords who as Chancellors of Universities had shown that they command the respect of the intelligent part of the community—including, it may be hoped, the Professors. At the last moment it occurs to Mr. Goldwin Smith that a self-denying ordinance of the kind necessary to bring about the effacement of the majority of the peers would only be achieved by "a degree of self-sacrifice," seldom, perhaps never, found. But he urges that the sacrifice would, after all, be less than that involved in any other of the measures proposed. It would also have the merit of nullifying the opposition of the House of Commons to any measure having for its purpose the mending of the House of Lords. The reforming Professor is far too practical to share the illusory hopes which have been founded on the gleam of popularity which has shone upon the House of Lords since the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by an overwhelming majority. He regards that as a ray shot by a setting sun, and recalls the example of the French *noblesse* who refused any concession whilst there was yet any time, and then flung up everything in one night. We much doubt whether Mr. John Morley regards the "ending" of the House of Lords as either so near or so inevitable as this gloomy prophet would have his readers believe. Threatened institutions, like threatened mens live long. It is more than possible that the House of Lords will survive both Mr. Morley and Professor Goldwin Smith.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Mundella may or may not have been as culpable as Sir James Fergusson, Sir George Russell, Sir John Gorst, and Sir Stafford, with regard to the affairs of the New Zealand Loan and Agency Company, his connection with it has, undoubtedly, injured his ministerial prospects if not his whole political career. Mr. Justice Williams, who heard the case, in his judicial statement, declared that the directors among whom are included the abovenamed gentlemen, could not look back upon what had happened without some feeling of regret, for they had concealed the real state of things from the shareholders. Political partisans clamoured for Mr. Mundella's resignation when they found his name included in this sweeping condemnation, and though at first he announced his intention of remaining at his post, public opinion proved too strong to admit of this. While in Parliament he was a success. Though a trifle overbearing, it was declared that no one was ever a better vice-president of the Council. He also did good service to the country on boards of arbitration. Mr. Mundella's first appearance in the political world did not promise so regrettable a collapse, and is described in Cooper's autobiography. "I had been appealing," he said, "to the patriotic feelings of young Englishmen, when a handsome young man sprang upon our little platform (at Leicester), and declared himself on the people's side, and desired to be enrolled as a Chartist." He did not belong to the poorest ranks, and it was the consciousness that he was acting in the spirit of self-sacrifice as well as his fervid eloquence that caused the thrilling cheers from the ranks of working-men. He could not have been more than fifteen." He is now close on seventy. Mr. Bryce is to be his successor as President of the Board of Trade. It would, perhaps, have been better if the occupant of that office were a man of some commercial training. Mr. Bryce has none. He is Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, and was once offered the post of Legal Adviser to the Government of India but he declined, and it was accepted by Mr. Ilbert. Opinions differ as to whether he is as good a member of Parliament as he is a man of letters; but he always speaks with authority and knowledge, and has pulverized Mr. Chamberlain for his references to the American Constitution. He moves with characteristic Scotch caution, but always in a forward direction. He favours the limitation of hours by trade option, and has latterly devoted himself with great zeal to his Access to Mountains (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Bryce's tenure of this office cannot be a long one, seeing the General Election is so near, but to make a professor of Law President of the Board of Trade, resembles very much the putting of a round man into a square hole.

A NOVEL case of dacoity has just been disposed of by the Appellate Court at Calcutta. Some time ago the complainant, whose name is Chaman, and his brother Rupan, were living in a village near the Burkat outpost, in Chota Nagpur with their mother, Mussamat Munia, who was regarded as a witch by her fellow-villagers. Two deaths occurred in the village and were ascribed to her machinations, and Chaman was in consequence ordered by the village headman to send his mother and the other female members of his family away. Chaman went to the magistrate and got a summons, but before the case came on for trial all the villagers turned out and invaded Chaman's house, tied him and his brother up, turned out the women, and looted the house. Upon these facts the nine appellants were convicted of dacoity, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Against these sentences the men appealed, and counsel on their behalf urged that the evidence had been disbelieved by the Judicial Commissioner himself, who, however, thinking he could distinguish the truth from the false statements made in this case had accepted only the depositions regarding the alleged witchcraft and the muster of the villagers for the purpose of driving the so-called witch out from among them. The story of loot and other violence had been disbelieved, and under the circumstances it would be extremely unsafe to convict men upon such evidence. No more remarkable case of dacoity and witchcraft was ever heard. The Appellate Court did not care to interfere with it, but since it had come before them they decided to reduce the sentences, considering that as a matter of fact the terms of imprisonment were too severe.

THE accused in the Junagadh riots trials may congratulate themselves on having survived the fourth months' investigation of the charges against them. The trials which started in January concluded yesterday, when the bulk of the prisoners were discharged, and the remainder were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The riots took place in July, and a court, with Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta as president, and Messrs. Saiyad Nurruddin Khan and R. S. Tipnis as members, was appointed to dispose of the charges against some seventy-nine persons who had been arrested. After a most patient hearing the six men charged with murder were all acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence; fifty-five others, charged with rioting, were also dismissed, and eighteen is the total number of prisoners whom it has been found possible to convict. Of these seven have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, one to two years and ten months'; two to four years, and seven to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The results are said to have met with general approval, and certainly it cannot be said that the Court erred on the side of severity.

THE mails between Bombay and Goa, and the intermediate stations which were conveyed by the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, will be sent overland from 1st June up to 30th September next. The packet will be closed at 1 p.m. instead of 11 a.m.

MR. W. W. WILSON, Superintending Engineer of the P. & O. Company, at Bombay, has been awarded a gold medal by the "Institute of Marine Engineers," London, for the best paper in a competition on the subject of the treatment of Marine Boilers.

THE engagement of Lord Cairns to Miss Pamela Plowden is a most romantic affair, says *Vanity Fair*. He saw her last year when she was in England, and going about with Lady Eden; and when she returned to India he followed her there to ask her hand in marriage. Mr. Trevor Plowden is Resident of Hyderabad, where he lives in semi-regal State with his two daughters, the eldest of whom, Miss Beryl Plowden, is exceedingly clever and charming, while the younger, Miss Pamela Plowden, is sweetly pretty, tall, graceful, and very like her mother, who died two years ago, but who, in her day, was the beauty of a London season. All the Lord Cairnses seem to have a knack of marrying beauty, but this Lady Cairns in prospective will be one of the prettiest Peeresses in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—In verification of the results arrived at by the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, a demonstration was given at the London Hospital, on Friday, under the auspices of eminent Surgeons, which proved a complete success for the Indian theory.

A LOCAL correspondent says:—"Dr. Pires, G. I. P. Railway Surgeon of Sholapur, having been transferred to Bhosawal, we hear that the Railway employes are considerably exercised about it, and are sending round a petition for signatures asking either for the recall of Dr. Pires, who is much esteemed among them, or that the Railway Company will see its way to subsidize the Government Civil Surgeon of Sholapur to attend to their wants, as they do not appear to take kindly to the notion of having a Parsee as successor to Dr. Pires. The Government Civil Surgeon at Sholapur is at present Dr. Scroggie."

THE *Englishman* regards the Birthday Honours list as meagre in the extreme, and one that will come as a severe disappointment to many.

A PARIS correspondent says:—The Anglo-Italian Protocol establishing the English and Italian spheres of influence in Ethiopia and along the Red Sea is likely to be opposed here. French explorers for many years have been exploring the country over which King Humbert now claims to exercise sovereignty. According to what is said here, the French Red Sea territory is now surrounded by the Italian, Great Britain having ceded a number of posts to Italy. MM. Borelli, Bremond, and Soleillet established two French posts between Zeila and Berbera. England, not wishing the road to Berbera to be cut, proposed to cede the Mouscha Islands to France in exchange for Dogaretta, one of the two posts. It was, the French now contend, agreed that the French territory was to be bounded by a frontier line extending from Cape Djiboutil, by Alassonen, Bir Calomba, Djildina, and Harrar, to Shoa, where M. Borelli planted the French flag; but all these places have been ceded to Italy. The rights claimed by that Power under the treaty of Ucciali with Menelik have never been admitted by France or Russia. M. Chefneux was sent to Menelik to prevent that Ethiopian king from allowing the treaty to be executed, and was supposed to have succeeded in his mission. The object of France is to create a sphere of influence extending from Obok, on the Red Sea, to the Atlantic, and embracing Lake Chad. We may look forward to an interpellation on this new Anglo-Italian agreement.

FORTY-EIGHT officers attended the Indian cavalry dinner, at Simla, on Friday. The Commander-in-Chief, the Military Member, and the Inspector-General of Cavalry were the only guests, and their respective healths were proposed by Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel Burton, and Colonel Maitland. They all made speeches in reply, and Sir George White proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, and read telegrams from London wishing success to all cavalry officers in India. A telegram was sent to the officers gathered at the London dinner on the same evening.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. MUNDELLA'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Bryce succeeds Mr. Mundella as President of the Board of Trade.

RESIGNATION OF M. STAMBOULOFF.

May 30.

M. Stambouloff has resigned the Bulgarian Premiership partly on the ground of his health and partly owing to his long-standing difference with Prince Ferdinand.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, May 29.

The new French Cabinet has been formed.

M. Dupuy, in addition to the Premiership, undertakes the portfolios of the Interior and Warship. M. Mercier becomes Minister for War; M. Faure, Minister of Marine; M. Guerin, Minister of Justice; and M. Delcasse, Minister of the Colonies. M. Hanotaux will probably become Foreign Minister.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTERS.

SIXTY-ONE ACQUITTALS.

EIGHTEEN RIOTERS CONVICTED ON MINOR CHARGES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, May 30.

The special Sessions Court for the trial of the Prabhas-Patan rioters, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, as president, and Messrs. Saiyad Nuruddin Khan and R. S. Tipnis, of the Statutory Civil Service, whose services were lent to the Junagadh State, as members, assembled, yesterday, to deliver judgments in the cases which were tried by this Court. The members unanimously acquitted the six accused persons of the second case, *viz.*, Valanmian, Azammian, Habib Tar, Nur Jamal, Ismail Yakub, and Abdurrehman, on the charge of murders committed near the Suraj Temple, on the ground of insufficiency and unreliability of evidence adduced before it. The court unanimously acquitted fifty-five accused of the first case, in all the charges, and convicted eighteen on charges relating to disobedience of lawful orders, rioting, and various other offences, and sentenced seven men to three years', one man to two years' and ten months'; two men to four years'; one man to one year's; and seven men to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Amongst the convicted persons there are Valanmian, Azammian, Habib Tar, Ismail Juma, Jamal Abhram, Gani Maluk Gazi, Abas Abhram, Abhram Gani, Bakba Gani, Habib Ismail, Yakub Miranji, Fatu Nur, Jamal Ismail, Nur Mahomed, Alli Shekhu, Jamal Khanji, Saleh Mahomed Hassam, and Alikhan Ismailkhan. So far as can be judged from popular opinion the judgment has given satisfaction to both the communities. Everything was orderly throughout and the arrangements to keep order were perfect though unostentatious and quiet.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 30.

It is now practically decided that the Amir will pay a visit to England at the commencement of the next year, and that H. E. the Viceroy will meet him prior to his departure.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

It has been now decided to submit a full report of the Waziristan enquiry to the Government of India, as soon as the report is received for orders to the local Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Talbot took over charge in the Foreign Office, yesterday, and Captain Daly has, in consequence, reverted to the Assistant Secretaryship.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE AMIR'S AGENT.

The Government of India have written a long letter to Sir Salter Pyne conveying their high appreciation of his valuable services during the Kabul Mission.

The Government of India recognise his ability and loyalty which has distinguished his conduct in an altogether exceptional position as Engineer in Afghanistan.

The letter concludes with an assurance that it is a source of much satisfaction to H. E. the Viceroy to believe that the Amir is gratified at the honours bestowed upon him.

BIRTHDAY PARADE AT SANGRUR.

A parade of the Imperial Service troops was held, at Sangrur, on the Queen's Birthday. His Highness the Raja and the Council of Regency attended. A *kharita* from Lord Elgin was read out to the troops, expressing the satisfaction of her Majesty's Government at the progress made in efficiency.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Letters have been received denying the report of further raids on the North-West Frontier.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The arrangements for the provisioning of Gilgit are proceeding satisfactorily. Captain Yielding begins forwarding supplies from Kashmir shortly.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

It seems likely the work of delimiting the Khyber-Chitral Section of the Afghan border may be postponed to autumn as the hot weather is now far advanced.

A FRACAS BETWEEN SEPOYS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

A serious disturbance is reported from Benares, where some sepoys of the 5th Bengal Light Infantry, during the Ghazi Meah *mela*, on Sunday, looted some cloth-shops, which resulted in a desperate fight. Twenty shopkeepers were severely injured, and two are not expected to live.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Mrs. Beady, wife of Captain Beady, late owner of the pony Blitz, has instituted divorce proceedings against her husband at Agra. The co-respondent is Miss Lissy Denver, an actress, well-known on the Calcutta stage.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, May 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

SUEZ, May 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, from Bombay, arrived here this evening.

SINGAPORE, May 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobana, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, May 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay arrived here from Bombay, at daylight, to-day.

ZANZIBAR, May 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet arrived here, to-day.

COLOMBO, May 29.

Orient steamer Ormuz from Australia arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, May 29.

H. M. S. Boadicea from Colombo arrived.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR BAKRI-ID FESTIVAL IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 30.

An important press note has been issued by the local Secretariat to-day. It says there is every hope that the coming Bakri-Id festival will pass off this year without any attempt on the part of either the Mahomedans or the Hindus to renew the disturbances which disgraced both the sects last year. Every precaution is, however, being taken, and any attempt at rioting will be at once suppressed. Two additional companies of military police are being brought to Rangoon, and during the festival the streets will be patrolled by the police, civil and military, and by bodies of British troops from the garrison. Orders have been issued that blank cartridge is not under any circumstances to be used this year; if the troops or the police are unfortunately required to fire their fire will be effective from the first. It behoves leading men of the Mahomedan and Hindu communities to see that their less enlightened fellow-countrymen are not permitted to expose themselves to the danger to which they may rest assured that they will be subjected. If the slightest attempt at rioting is made the Chief Commissioner is determined that as far as preventive and repressive action can secure this Rangoon shall not be again disgraced by such scenes as occurred last year during the Bakri-Id festival.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, May 29.

Our sporting week began on Saturday with steeplechases. As usual the weather threatened to upset all men's dispositions for pleasure. Till near 5 p. m. a regular storm raged, rain, thunder, lightning, all seemingly combined to do Belgaum out of its promised sport, but as the clouds did roll by, while there was still time to get through the two events on the card before darkness set in, disappointment was not the lot of those who turned out to enjoy themselves. The first race was a steeplechase for horses and galloways, 14-1½ and under, about 3 miles, 14-1½ to carry 12 stone, 7lb. 3 lb. allowed for every ¼ inch and under. The entries were:

Mr. Wingate's	Charlie
Captain Versturme's	Poggle
Surgeon-Captain Cockerill's	Cat
Captain Kellie's'	The Bay
Mr. Ralph's	Tim
Mr. Gordon's	Stickit

Poggle came in winner, Prince Charlie and Cat taking the second and third places.

II. Steeplechase for ponies, 13-2½ and under, about 3 miles, 13-2½ to carry 12 stone 7 lb., 3 lb. allowed for every quarter inch and under.

Mr. Penoyre's	Paddy
Captain Vesturme's	Archibald McNab
Captain MacGregor's	Tommy
Mr. Harrison's	Sirdar
Mr. Dyson's	Byron
Mr. Hislop's	Satan

Byron first, Paddy second, and Archibald McNab third. The winner in each race received a cup, valued at Rs. 49, and the second horse, a money prize of Rs. 15.

Both the races were very good ones; the pace good and steady in spite of the long cross-country ride.

The lotteries for to-day's races were held yesterday, after a big lunch at the Gymkhana. I send you the results *in extenso*. The "Krect Kard" for to-day's races is pretty well "Krect," but as there may be some alterations by this afternoon, I shall not send it yet. The weather is beautiful this morning. Who can tell whether "Queen's weather" will favour us this afternoon?

LOTTERIES.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Tickets 750, nett value of lottery, 1095.

Miggle	60
Aga's Stable	100
Dameron	90
Speed of Thought	35
Victor	20
Hankow	25
Claverhouse	25
Mint Master	50

BELGAUM DERBY.—Tickets 700, lottery value, Rs. 995.

Caesar	30
Red Jacket	30
M. N. G.'s Stable	95
Dham	60
Rajeeb	15
Fakeer	80
Hankow	40

NOVICE STAKES.—Tickets 500, nett value, Rs. 735.

West King	45
Grain	90
Diomed	35
Nessand	105

KURUNDWAD PLATE.—Tickets 700, nett value, Rs. 1,025.

Caddie	75
Chinkara	25
Victor	15
London	70
Wild Blood	20
Mystic	75
Dorothy	100

SAVANT WADI PLATE.—Tickets 500, nett value, Rs. 825.

Koorsheed	10
Russian	80
Grain	150
Flexible	120
Royal Blood	3[illegible]

THEATRICALS AT BELGAUM.

Last night (May 28) was the first performance of the pantomime "Robinson Crusoe and Co., Limited," the first pantomime Belgaum has ever seen. It is not an original play but simply our old friend Robinson Crusoe written up-to-date and with new songs and music, and perhaps for that reason cannot be compared to Surgeon Captain Donegan's original play of last year called "Goa up-to-date," for whilst it was better mounted and put on it was hardly so amusing. Robinson Crusoe, the hero played by Mr. Duncan, was a most creditable performance. Mr. Duncan both sang and acted extremely well. Captain Broadley as Mrs. Crusoe whilst possessing little or no voice still entertains. Mr. Haughton who took the part of the heroine Polly Lovage was quite at home in her part, and looked very well. This lady however is too well known to need praise. The part of the Fairy Queen kindly taken by Miss Nugent at a few days' notice was well played as could be expected in so short a time. The string band of the Royal Scots Regiment, under Mr. Camby, played during the performance.

The following was the cast:—

Robinson Crusoe	(The hero)	Lieut F J Duncan
Will Atkins	(Pirate, Smuggler, Freebooter and Blackguard)	Lieut Johnston 7th M I
Mr Lovage	(Licensed Victualler, Beer Spirits and Tobacco to be consumed on the premises)	Capt D G Wemyss
King Tyranny		Lt E F Annand.
Hoopdedoodemdoo	(King of the Cannibal Islands)	Lt H E P Nash
Salamagundi	(Lord Chamberlain)	Lt E F Annand
Cutpurse and Gougeye	(Atkins's creatures	Pts Allen and Johnston
Barney Bunting	(Old salts, a little fresh)	Pte Nicholl
Billy Bowline	(Old salts, a little fresh)	Lce Cpl Shortis
Tom Tug	(Old salts, a little fresh)	Pte Brennan
Friday	(A man and a brother)	Pte Allen
The Dog	Boy King the Goat	Boy Perry
The Cockatoo		Bdm Cooke
Tabasca	(Queen of the Cannibal Islands)	Mrs Mackintosh
Polly Lovage	(The pride of the hard, the envy of the soft)	Mrs Haughton
Mrs Crusoe	(A firm friend a fond parent and a disconsolate widow, —no reasonable offer refused)	Captain H W Broadley
Youth	(The Good Fairy Queen patroness of Robinson	Miss Nugent
Annie Rooney		Miss Macpherson
Maggie Murphy		Miss Johnstone
My Pretty Jane		Mrs Mackintosh
Belle Mahone		Mrs Davidson
Nellie Bly		Mrs Macpherson
Daisy Bell		Miss Mill

Sailors, Tailors, Fishwives, Housewives and Smugs, Indians of both sexes and Demons by Pts. Cowlin, Cooke, Marr, Claridge, &c.

HARLEQUINADE.

Clown	Bdm Dredge
Pantaloon	Corpl Shortis
Harlequin	Pte Allen
Columbine	Miss Watkins

The Centre party in the Reichstag (writes a Berlin correspondent) has so far known neither Bavarians nor Prussians. They have been simply Catholics, nothing else. In the same proportion as other political interests come to the fore in the party, however, the interests of the Vatican must be pushed into the background. There are several reasons why "Particularist" feelings have gained ground among the Bavarian Catholics. The increase of the army was opposed to the utmost by them. So also were the commercial treaties, which were passed with the assistance of the Prussian section of the Centre. In the impending taxation questions the Bavarians evidently fear a similar course of things. It is to be expected that in Clerical questions they will go with the main body of the Centre, but in others they will vote as their own Bavarian interests dictate. It is clear that such a step on the part of the Bavarian members of the Centre would greatly contribute towards spreading the "Particularist" idea.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Owing to the Calcutta and Rangoon circuits having been destroyed by bad weather, there was an accumulation of messages on the 24th instant, when communication was again established. On that day the signallers disposed of the very large number of 1,974 messages between Calcutta and Rangoon, which places are 1,003 miles apart. The credit for this feat is largely due to the excellent system of telegraphs introduced by Mr. W. F. Melhuish, Director of the Traffic Branch, but the signallers of the Calcutta and Rangoon offices also deserve great praise for the part they played in the emergency.

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* publishes a copy of a circular that the North-West Provinces Government has sent round to all Municipalities, asking them to frame rules for the slaughter of kine within Municipal limits. The following are the draft rules: "1.—To limit the slaughter of kine, except for sacrificial purposes, to the prescribed slaughter-houses. 2.—To prohibit the sale of beef except in licensed shops. 3.—To regulate the mode of conveyance of beef from slaughter-houses so as to obviate any offence therefrom."

In accordance with the terms of the current Provincial contract, the cost of the additional Customs-house staff necessitated by the new Tariff Act will be Provincial in Madras, but after the new establishment required has been settled, a special assignment will be made to Provincial in view of the additional charge imposed on the revenues.

Another dynamite outrage took place on Friday (May 4) at Liege. Dr. Renson and his wife, and Dr. Brodart, when returning to their house near midnight, found on their doorstep an infernal machine with a lighted fuse. Dr. Brodart and Madame Renson immediately stood clear, and Dr. Renson picked up the bomb to throw it away; but before he could do so it exploded, injuring all three, and also a fourth person who happened to be passing. Dr. Renson is terribly wounded about the face and chest, and also has a leg broken. He will probably lose his sight even if he recovers. The others lost much blood, but are not in serious danger. It is supposed that the bomb was intended for Judge Renson, who had recently sentenced several Anarchists. The authorities, the same night, arrested thirteen suspected Anarchists, but set six at liberty next morning. A bomb exploded on Tuesday (8th May) at the entrance to a palace belonging to Prince Odescalchi, in the Pratidi Castello, Quartier Rome. The concierge and two other persons were injured. No serious damage was done to the building. The police have fortunately discovered and arrested the perpetrators of the outrage. A dynamite explosion took place, on Friday, at Lourches, Department du Nord, outside the house of the Engineer of the Douchy Mining Colony, but no serious damage was done. It is believed to be an act of revenge on the part of a discharged miner, who has been arrested.

A correspondent from the Madras Presidency, honourably jealous for the reputation of the army with which he serves, writes to a contemporary to point out that a reference which was made in the course of an article upon the Moplahs, the other day, to the rising of 1849, does an injustice to the conduct of the Madras troops concerned. What happened, he says, according to the official reports, was this. The insurgent Moplahs having shut themselves up in a building, troops, both British and Native, were called for by the civil authorities. The sepoys arrived first, and on the Moplahs charging out they behaved badly and fell back; but the statement that one party ran and were all killed is not borne out by the despatches. On being rallied and reproached by their officers, they begged to be allowed another turn at the Moplahs next day. Meantime, the detachment of British Infantry had appeared on the scene, and the following day the combined force was led against the Moplahs, who again charged out on their approach. This time it was the British soldiers who misbehaved and broke, while the sepoys, the men who had turned the day before, in the words of the officer commanding the British detachment, "behaved nobly," in spite of the demoralising example before them, and remaining perfectly steady shot the fanatics down as they vainly endeavoured to get into close quarters. As our correspondent says, one side of the story should not go forth without the other; and if the Madras sepoy lost reputation on the first day, he redeemed it afterwards by his staunchness under very trying circumstances.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company are, it is understood, likely to prefer connecting their line with the East Coast system by a branch from Raipur to Cuttack in place of the Sambhalpur-Cuttack extension. They would strike the Mahanadi near its junction with the Tel river, and there can be little doubt that the new line would be a valuable addition to Indian communications. It would secure an enormous amount of pilgrim traffic, as the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency would be placed in direct touch by rail with Cuttack. The new line will not, of course, be made for some years, but it is a project which should be kept well in view. Orissa would benefit materially by it, as Raipur is the great grain-centre of the Central Provinces, and food supplies could always be sent quickly thence to the area further east, which is subject to periodic scarcity.

"The usual monotonous success" which attends the operations of the Telegraph Department in India has followed Mr. H. S. Olphert in Kashmir, where he has made a mountain line at an elevation which has probably no parallel anywhere else. The working party has just crossed the Tragbal and Burzil Passes, and finding the line, which had been left in an incomplete state last season, but little damaged by the winter's storms and snow, have opened communication with Gilgit by that route. The whole party suffered much from snow blindness, snow having freshly fallen on the Burzil. The success of the line which crosses one pass 11,500 feet, and another 13,500 feet, is now assured, as all the breaks found by Mr. Olphert were such as could have been restored during the winter, had arrangements been made to do so. Those arrangements, consisting of offices of observation, with specially equipped and selected patrol parties, are now being matured, volunteers having readily come forward. Mr. Olphert is now commencing his third season among these passes, and it is to be hoped that he may be more fortunate than he was last season, when his difficulties were added to by an outbreak of enteric fever and some bad accidents to his coolies from falling timber. He has shown himself to be possessed of resolution and endurance in a very high degree. His technical skill as a telegraph construction officer in India was always known to be considerable, and he has now acquired a practical experience in the construction of mountain lines which will be most valuable to the Telegraph Department in general. Coopers Hill may well be proud of having turned out an engineer of his skill and resource.

Some anecdotes of artists' models will be found in Mr. Story's account of "The Langham Sketching Clubs," otherwise "The Langham," in the new number of "The Strand Magazine." One is of the man who had posed for apostles and saints so long that he could not be induced to sit for a common coster. "It would be such a come-down, sir," he said with a rueful countenance. There is also a story of a model who had got beyond sitting deploring his changed estate, in that he who had sat for "lords and cardinals" was reduced to "wetnursing a kangaroo" (having obtained employment at the Zoo). Another concerns Sir Edwin Landseer, and relates to a man named Bishop, a man who will be remembered by nearly all the older generation of artists. Bishop was a favourite with Landseer, and often sat for him. Once when so employed he thus addressed the famous animal painter: "Sir Ed'n, I sees from the papers as you of'n dines with her Gracious Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and as you gets on very well wi' her. Now, Sir Ed'n, I've been a-thinking—if you wouldn't mind the trouble—you might do me and my misses a very good turn—a very good turn, you might. You know, Sir Ed'n, my misses is a rare good washer, and if next time you dines with her Majesty—just when you gets cosy like, arter dinner—if you would just pervail on her to give my misses her washing, it would set us up, it would. Now, Sir Ed'n, you'll pard'n me for a-mentionin' of it, but if you could do that for us we'd take it very kind-like." It is not stated whether the request was ever put to her Majesty.

Dacoity was an hereditary profession in the family of Pherun Singh and his brother Himmat Singh, whose deaths in an encounter with an arresting party we briefly noticed last week. Their father, Apurbal Singh, was a well-known leader in Bundel-khand, and their uncle, Bankaju, was even more notorious. Both were killed fighting hard in an encounter in 1888. It is said that on their death Pherun Singh, then a youth of only 17 years, was selected by the other outlaws of the gang as a worthy successor to his father, and was invested with the *pagri*. From that time to his death he justified the selection by participation, sometimes as a leader, sometimes as a subordinate, in numesous dacoities both in British India and Native States, in one of which at least murder was committed. Mr. Hankin received information on the morning of the 20th instant that both brothers, with their associate, Durjan Singh, were in the neighbourhood of Datia, and at once set out in pursuit with a mixed party consisting of a subadar and twelve men of the Bhopal Battalion, eight sowars belonging to Datia Durbar force, and two Inspectors and three men of the Thagi and Dacoity Department. After a march of some seventeen miles, the party came upon the dacoits in a deep *nala*. The jungle, however, was so thick that they failed to perceive them till they were at about five paces distant. One dacoit was then sighted, and he promptly fired an alarm shot. A skirmish followed in which Mr. Hankin, who had a narrow escape from a bullet fired by Pherun Singh, shot the latter. In the meantime, the left flank of the party had advanced and surrounded the dacoits. Himmat Singh and Durjan Singh were summoned to surrender, but replied to the suggestion with a shot. Himmat Singh was then killed, and his companion, who had been slightly wounded, was captured. The only casualty on the side of the attacking party was one man of the Bhopal Battalion slightly wounded. The dacoits were armed with two breech loading central fire guns and one muzzle-loader, and they had 160 rounds of ammunition. It would be interesting to know where they procured their cartridges.

Some particulars are to hand regarding the Tibetan frontier incident. On the evening of the 21st of May, Messrs. Sutherland and Macara, Scotch Missionaries, residing at Kalimpong, were captured by the Tibetans near Rinchingong, whither they had made their way from across the Bhutan frontier. Fortunately for these gentlemen, Mr. Wang, the Chinese frontier officer, living at Chema, close to Rinchingong, heard of their capture, and instantly sent off an officer and soldiers to rescue them. The Tibetan officials wished to detain them as prisoners, but to this Mr. Wang would not give his consent, and at once despatched messengers to Mr. Taylor, the Commissioner of Chinese Customs, at Yatung, requesting his advice as to what should be done. Mr. Taylor advised that they should be efficiently protected during the night and sent across the frontier with the Chinese guard on the following day. Accordingly, they were escorted outside the barrier at Yatung, where they were allowed to remain in their tent during the night protected by a guard of Chinese soldiers, and on the following day they were safely conducted across the frontier. It was most fortunate for the intruders that Mr. Wang is a Chinese gentleman of an admirable type, kindly courteous, and anxious to do all he can to promote friendly feeling. Had the capture been effected at a place whence the news would have taken some time to reach him, the reverend gentlemen would probably have had cause to repent of their indiscretion. It is much to be regretted that this incident should have occurred at the present juncture. Mr. White, the Political Officer for Sikkim, is at Yatung, engaged in making enquiries into the prospects of the trade at the newly-opened stationery mart, and it is likely that his endeavours to induce the Tibetan officials to come forward and meet him will be greatly hampered, if not rendered altogether abortive, by the tactless action of these two reverend gentlemen. As neither of them speak Tibetan they cannot argue that their holiday trip was undertaken for the purpose of evangelization. On the other hand, they have seriously increased the difficulties of the members of the Tibetan pioneer mission, who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to effect an entrance into the country. Neither can they urge that their object was exploration, since the small amount of ground they traversed is already perfectly known. They have certainly caused embarrassment to those engaged in the delicate task of gaining the confidence of the Tibetans, and raised further obstacles in the path of others better qualified by a knowledge of the language to advance the cause of Christianity in Tibet; into which country they advanced by an unauthorized route, and whence they have been gently but firmly expelled.

Lord Claud Hamilton was defendant on Tuesday (May 8) in an action for slander brought by Mr. Henry Household. The remarks complained of were contained in a speech made by the defendant at a meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, when opposing the plaintiff's candidature for a directorship. Lord Claud declared him to be an unfit person to sit on the Board, as he was a man devoid of honour, who had been ignominiously kicked out of the Dock Board at Lynn, and when a member of the Lynn Town Council had purchased at a low rate land he knew the Council wished to buy, and then sold it to them at a large profit. The plaintiff denied these allegations. The jury found for him on the technical charge, but showed their opinion by awarding him a farthing damages, while the court refused to allow him costs.

The *Revue de Paris* which, born with the year has taken its stand as one of the literary organs of France, appears determined to make a special feature of English contributions. The number of March 1 contained a story by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the last number (April 15) has an article on South Africa by Lord Randolph Churchill, who discourses to his French readers of the pleasures of the chase with enthusiasm. "I have tasted to the full all the joys of open-air life whilst hunting the antelope, the giraffe, the wild boar, the eland, and the ostrich. To hotly pursue your game, jump off your horse to fire, re-mount, and set off again at a gallop, is the finest sport that can be imagined. Following a herd of sixty black antelope, I once killed four, one after the other, with the aid of my Dutch guide."

A correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" writes from Tunis that the last executions of criminals by hanging were so slowly and clumsily accomplished as to afford terrible spectacles, and the Government of the Bey applied to England for a model of the apparatus there used. The replies to this application came slowly and evasively, so that a Tunis joiner, a European, was entrusted with the making and carrying out of a practical gallows. He succeeded in the attempt, but a new difficulty presented itself, for no Arab would consent to use the European machine, and its maker was requested to find a European who would hang criminals at 60 francs a head. It seems that a man was found, but public opinion was absolutely contrary to his undertaking the job. The Arabs will only be hanged by an Arab.

Captain Bower's book, *Across Tibet*, has reached India. It is, to quote his own words, the plain unvarnished diary kept during his journey, written off with half-frozen fingers in a tent on the Chang, or by a flickering light in Chinese rest-houses. It is intended mainly for those interested in geographical research and for others who may be contemplating travel in the same or similar regions; but it should command also a wide circle of readers among the general public. They will learn a good deal about the Chang, the "highest and largest plateau on the face of the Earth, compared with which the Pamirs, the so-called Roof of the World, sink into insignificance." Captain Bower has added to his diary an admirable chapter on the religion, country, people, &c., and Mr. H. Seebohm has supplied him with some valuable notes on the birds which the explorer came across in his journey. The book contains thirty illustrations and an excellent map.

Mr. Archibald Forbes is contributing a paper on "The Future of the Wounded in War" to the June *Scribner's*. He predicts that the great efficiency of modern weapons and the immense armies which will be brought into conflict will make the condition of the wounded much worse than it has ever been in modern war.

"VIVA VOCE" *VS.* WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have a word to say in respect of the proposed changes in the University curriculum, and in our University examinations. In our zeal for curtailing the unnecessary burden of studies which too often brings originality to an early grave, we are, I fear, taking little notice of the fact that our present curriculum, curtail it as we may, will hardly realise the high hopes that our reformers have in view, if we keep it wedded with the present system of *written* examinations. Much of the unwholesome and irritating work in the present curriculum is to be attributed in a large measure to our written tests. The nature of the test determines the equipment of the student, and the zeal and application of the teaching staff. Written examinations lower the tone of learning, and make it a mechanical affair. They can hardly be called fair tests. They are, too, too inadequate as a measure of the students' equipment. The almost sickening study of petty details which they enforce, can hardly liberalize the understanding and give it the wholesome discipline which is so necessary to the growing intellect. Written examinations make our University studies little better than cooly labour. The question-papers hardly exhaust every aspect of the question. And yet we are content to believe that our examinations are as fair and searching as they ever could be. There is not a more irritating and brain-racking work for the examiner than to pour over a thousand papers on the same set of questions. The ordeal is, in every way, a misfortune to the examiner as it is likely to make his conscience elastic. It is too much to expect him to keep an even measure in examining the papers. With all these drawbacks, the system leaves the student pretty much the same in culture and acquirement as he was at the commencement of his studies. In fact, much of the shallowness and tall-talk, the unreasoning love of catchwords, and common place, "the intellectual pedlary," which one notices in our new graduates is the result of the indiscriminate cram which our written examinations enforce. A much larger element of viva voce in our higher examinations would cure the defects of the present system. In Germany every student has to submit to three hours of viva voce, and after that he has a small written examination. Viva-voce makes heavier demands on the student's originality, resource, and readiness than a written test. The student has to be of necessity more exact, thorough, and ready, in his information. It might be argued, on the other hand, that a written examination gives the student opportunities for cool-judgment and accuracy in his reasoning, but the experience of students and teachers has been far otherwise. An oral examination compels the student to think by habit. It exposes him to the certain risk of failure if he has not kept his subject almost in the blood. The indirect effects of the system are likely to be wholesome on every side. Teaching will be sounder and more accurate than we are accustomed to find it. University examinations will leave fewer disappointments for the student. With the examiners, too, they won't be the holiday-affair they are believed to be at present. With the burden of studies shorn of its encumbrances and specialised, with a much larger element of literature and history as compulsory subjects in our examinations, and with a uniform system of oral examinations in place of our written examinations it would not be unreasonable to expect the students to read their books with much greater earnestness, and to make fewer complaints about the inclemency of examiners and the University curriculum. History, economy, logic, polite literature, and moral philosophy, if studied with a view to meet the more rigorous test of an oral examination, would leave more lasting traces on the student's memory and may very likely create in him an earnest desire for making a more solid use of his learning. In Madras they have oral examinations in Law even. Our University thinks less of the higher claims of learning and more of "infant-marriages and enforced widowhood," and all the unmeaning rant about social reform. This is indeed inevitable. That "must-do-something" spirit of our new masters in the University can no longer be pent up. Their siren-song could not tame the multitude. Their last asylum is the University where they mean to consolidate their labours, and give them a tangible shape.—Yours, &c.,

X.

WATER FOR THE POOR OF BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The offer of Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludha Chatu to provide Bandora with a drinking fountain as announced in your paper is one which, it is to be hoped, the local Municipality will eventually see its way to accept, though I read in a paper, having a local circulation in this town, that unless the donor endows the fountain sufficiently to meet the cost of water that body is not prepared to accept the gift. This decision is to be regretted. The Bandora Municipality has an annual income of from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 50,000. From the last administration report it appears that that body spends every year nearly Rs. 9,000 on conservancy, Rs. 8,000 on maintenance of roads, Rs. 2,000 on street lighting, Rs. 1,800 on hospital, dispensaries, and vaccination, and Rs. 2,700 for education. Establishments and expenses under other minor heads take up a large portion of the remaining income. The water-supply absorbs about Rs. 13,000, every pie of which is recovered from the consumers. The Municipality has not a single lake water dipping well, or stand pipe in the town where the poor in this sultry weather, with the tanks dried up, can fill their pitchers without paying for this great necessary of life. Is it then too much to ask the Municipality of Bandora to find the ways and means of contributing towards a free supply of water, say, at least a fourth part of the money they spend for free education and for healing the sick? No one would be more glad than myself to see wealthy citizens coming forward to help in this work of charity, at the same time it seems to me that it is time the local Municipality, even in a small measure, paved the way in that respect.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, May 30.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant R. E. Home, Royal Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Subaltern in No. I (Kohat) Mountain Battery.

Colonel A. H. Turner is permitted to reside at Simla on vacating command of the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenants J. B. Scriven, 5th Lancers, and C. P. A. Hull, Scots Fusiliers, join the class of instruction for Acting Pay Masters on the 1st June, the former in the Controller's Office, Eastern Circle, and the latter in the Western Circle.

The undermentioned are granted leave out of India:—Captain R. F. A. Sloane Stanley, 16th Lancers, for 12 months; Captain H. K. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, for 6 months; and Captain O. C. Armstrong, 14th Bengal Lancers, for 4 months.

The Government of India have, after careful consideration, decided on the introduction of the command account system, as obtaining in Bengal, into the Commissariat-Transport Department of the Bombay Circle; the financial effect of the measure being a reduction in expenditure of Rs. 3,028 per annum.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—6th Bengal Cavalry.—Captains R. E. Grimston and W. F. Shakespear, Squadron Commanders, move up in grade succession, *vice* Paul seconded; Captain C. F. Campbell to be Squadron Commander *sub pro tem.* 7th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Rogers to the officiating medical charge of Regiment. 45th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant H. Burden to the officiating medical charge of Regiment. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Major A. C. Bunny to be Commandant, vice Dening, transferred to the 26th Punjab Infantry. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. G. Prendergast to be Adjutant, Lieutenant P. J. Miles to be Quartermaster. 6th Punjab Infantry.—Captain C. M. Eales, from 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander.

Yet another excuse for a display of Anglo-phobia has been discovered in Egypt. Native feeling has been excited over the question of the sale of 125,000 acres of land by Daira Sanieh, for which a native group of buyers offered £280,000. The Government, however, preferred an offer from a European irrigation company, in consideration of the termination of the convention by which the Egyptian Government had to pay the company £27,000 annually till 1915. The populace, not understanding the advantage of this arrangement, consider that native enterprize is slighted in favour of European. The Government decided, on Monday, to expend £150,000 for the construction of a new museum to contain the Ghizeh collection of antiquities.

A French statistician announces that after long and anxious calculation, he has arrived at the conclusion that the hairs on a man's head number 127,920. The paper which publishes this startling result is careful to add that there must be some exaggeration at least as regards the heads of some of our contemporaries

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Mr. G. W. Roughton, the chairman, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was called to the chair. There were also present: Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

FILTRATION OF THE TULSI WATER.

The Committee considered the following report of the sub-committee on the subject of the construction of filter-beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir:—

The sub-committee of the Standing Committee, appointed on the 11th April, 1894, beg to report that they have carefully considered the proposals of the Commissioner for constructing filter-beds over the distributing basin of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and that in order to be in a better position to judge of the merits of the scheme, they have visited the Reservoir and endeavoured to ascertain, to the best of their ability, the advantage to be derived from the proposed extension of the filtration area. Experience, especially that of the past few days, has shown that, of the three sources of water-supply of the City that derived from the Tulsi Lake, is the one which most requires filtration. The existing filter-beds only cover an area of 5,250 square yards, that is, an area capable of providing for the efficient cleansing of about 2,100,000 gallons per day, and the storage of filtered water is only 9,798,000 gallons, but by contructing 6,040 square yards of additional filter-beds in the existing distributing basin, the storage of filtered water, as stated in para. 11 of the Commissioner's letter, will be increased to 15,957,000 gallons, or by 63 per cent., and the entire quantity of water flowing into the reservoir will be efficiently filtered and converted into thoroughly wholesome and potable water before being distributed to the City. The sub-committee directed their enquiries to the question of the use of polarite as an additional means of securing perfect filtration, and it seemed the more necessary to consider this question, as the opinion has been expressed that by the use of that material, 1,200 gallons per square yard could be filtered in place of the 400 gallons through sand. But polarite, however valuable its qualities in other respects, does not appear to possess this power of cleansing water of suspended vegetable impurities, and the sub-committee have come to the conclusion that for the present, at any rate, the filters should consist of sand only. Moreover, the water will obviously not pass more rapidly through sand, because it has to pass through polarite afterwards, and it is not possible, whether with or without polarite to get a higher average rate than about 450 gallons per square yard per day. The addition or otherwise of polarite does not, therefore, supersede the necessity for extending the sand filters, and should be considered quite independently of the latter question. On this point they direct the attention of the Standing Committee to the following extract from para. 9 of Mr. Acworth's letter:—"Having, however, lately read the report of the Royal Commission on the London water-supply, dated 8th September, 1893, I have been struck by the facts that no other method of filtration except through sand seems to have suggested itself to them, a circumstance hardly consistent with the supposed great value of polarite as a purifier, and that they seem to attach much more importance to the efficacy of a filter as a means of arresting bacteria than for any other purpose. 'The water question,' they say (para. 143), 'has in fact passed from the domain of chemistry into that of biology.' The Commissioners speak in high terms of the method of filtration in use in the Metropolis, which, it should be borne in mind, is universally the same as our own, *i.e.*, through sand, but say, (para. 155) that 'occasionally * * * the water is delivered in an unsatisfactory condition, the explanation of such fallings off from the standard being the re-laying of the filtering material in some of the beds and the consequent necessity of allowing the water to pass at far too rapid a rate through such other filters as are still available for use.' The inference from this is that where filtration is rapid it is faulty, and a rate of 1,500 gallons through sand and 5,000 through polarite would, apparently, not have satisfied the Commissioners, and from a biological point of view, must, I presume, be far less efficacious than a rate of 400 gallons through sand. The average rate of filtration of the London water-supply is somewhere between 400 and 450 gallons per square yard per day (para. 61) of the report. The point which must be clearly borne in mind is that owing to the heavy deposit of vegetable matter in the Tulsi water, the filter material becomes rapidly choked, and that the result of the recorded observations is that 400 gallons per square yard of filter-bed is as much as can be properly filtered in the 24 hours. This accords with the opinion of Sir John Fowler who also advised the Corporation to defer the addition of polarite until experience has shown the insufficiency of sand filtration, as it will always be easy at any subsequent period to add polarite, if the Corporation see good reason for doing so. The sub-committee, therefore, recommend that the proposals now made by the Commissioner be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,86,000, as against the Budget provision of Rs. 2,00,000. This will provide for the construction in the distributing basin of the additional filters required to deal with the whole of the Tulsi supply and for the required alterations and improvements of the existing filters. The work is included in the Budget for the current year under the head of Loan Works, and pending the raising of the requisite sum, the cost can be met by advances from available balances to be adjusted finally against Loan funds.

G. W. Roughton,
Bhalchandra Krishna.
Javerilal U. Yajnik.
*

* Mr. S. Rebsch is absent from Bombay.

Note.—Mr. Carroll having left Bombay for England on the 5th instant, ceased to be a member of the sub-committee, but at a meeting, held on the 18th ultimo, he expressed his doubts as to the advisability of attempting to provide other means of filtration than the one which is found to be so efficacious in England, namely, filtration through sand, and advanced the adoption of Mr. Acworth's proposals.

The Chairman remarked that the subject was a very important one, and they should consider it carefully.

Mr. Shroff suggested the postponement of the consideration of the subject until the next meeting.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there would be no harm if the consideration of the subject was postponed pending the return of Mr. Roughton, as no work could be undertaken during the rains. He also said that if any member wished to see the distributing basin of the Malabar Hill Reservoir he could do so the next day when the basin would be filled with water. The members, if they wished, had an opportunity to view the empty basin that afternoon.

It was then resolved to postpone the consideration of the report for the present.

AN INTERIM PAYMENT TO MESSRS. BULKLEY AND CO.

The Committee sanctioned an interim payment of Rs. 12,500, being made to Messrs. Bulkley and Co., on account of the Colaba Sewerage Works, for works partially complete. The value of such works was Rs. 19,000, and the proposed payment was equal to about two-thirds of such value.

HIRING OF BULLOCKS AND CARTS.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to retain up to 30th September next, the fifty carts and bullocks, the hiring of which was already sanctioned by the Corporation. The total cost Rs. 9,067-8-0 to be met out of savings in the feed grant, Section II., Labour, Scavengering Branch, Health Department.

THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING CONTRACT.

The Committee considered a long and angry letter from Mr. C. E. Kane, one of the proprietors of the *Times of India*, bitterly complaining that the "new contractor" has been authorised to use Indian-made paper instead of foreign, owing to the import duty of 5 per cent., and asserting that the difference of cost between Indian and English paper is 150 per cent.! In respect of this extraordinary assertion it may be mentioned that the Government of India when directing that all Government Departments and all the Local Governments shall use Indian-made paper exclusively discussed the objection which had been raised that Indian papers are dearer than foreign papers, and decided that it was, on the whole, expedient to use paper made in India, which is "good enough for every purpose," and may be expected to become cheaper.

In the course of the discussion on Mr. Kane's letter,

The Municipal Commissioner, in explaining the reason why the contractor was allowed to use the Indian mill papers, said that the Indian mill papers were cheaper than English papers, and if the contractor made profit it was his good luck. He had no objection to the Indian mill papers being used if they suited their purpose. He had come to the conclusion that a trial should be given to the Indian mill papers. If they did not allow the use of Indian-made papers then the Municipality would have to pay the import duty of five per cent. It was a matter of trial. He considered it desirable that they should give a fair trial to mill paper made in India. If they did not like the papers they might reject them.

Dr. Cowasjee: They are Indian industries, and we ought to give them a trial.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy remarked that the Indian mill papers were, he believed, cheaper than the English

papers, and this would secure a fair profit to the contractor, while saving the Municipality 5 per cent. duty.

Dr. Viegas remarked that deduction should be then made in the contract rates.

Dr. Cowasjee: Let the contractor first finish his contract successfully.

The Municipal Commissioner said that they would consider that question in their future contracts. The question to be decided was whether the Indian papers suited them. In the present contract no change could be made.

Dr. Cowasjee: If the work is imperfectly done then we shall take notice of it. There are local industries in India, which they should encourage.

The Commissioner said that he cared for the interests of the Municipality and not for the local industries. They should first look to the interests of the Municipality, and then to the local industries.

Mr. Shroff wished to know whether all the Departments were satisfied with the work.

The Commissioner said that the printing was good, and as to the Indian paper they had yet to give it a trial.

Mr. Shroff wished to know whether the formes were expeditiously supplied.

The Commissioner replied that he had no reason to complain. The printing was also good. He reported his experience up to date.

Captain Walshe suggested that the letter might be sent to Mr. Geary, the Municipal Contractor for the printing work.

Mr. Shroff saw no reason to do so, and it was resolved simply to record it.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on May 26:—The utmost quiet prevails this morning, and the streets in the business quarter of this bustling city present a deserted appearance, the holiday in honour of the Queen's birthday being a welcome relief after another week of distressing heat. Nor is there much to write about. Some confusion of ideas prevailed on Wednesday morning in regard to the purposes to which the Secretary of State intended to apply the six millions he is to borrow next week. A later telegram explains that four millions are to be used in retiring his Treasury Bills maturing in June and August; consequently the market here is unaffected by the fresh borrowing, though it establishes the fact that at the time the bills were issued as a temporary expedient, the India Office was of opinion that exchange would have so shaped as to admit of their selling the outstanding Councils sooner or later. To have now decided to fund the amount proves that the Secretary of State has become less of an optimist than he was a few months ago.

With the London money market in its present plethoric condition no better moment could have been chosen for borrowing there. With two and three-quarter per cent. Consols at 108¼ and the 3½ India sterling loan at 109¾, the new India 3 per cents are safe to go at the minimum of ninety-eight or better, and it would not be surprising to see the six millions tendered for several times over.

Some return to reason is also to be seen in the reduction of the weekly amount of Councils from 60 to 50 lakhs, though why the volume was "deliberately increased instead of diminished at the commencement of the dull season," to quote from the letter of the Indian Currency Association, is more than any one here can fathom. It only adds another to the countless blunders at the India Office during the past twelve months.

The week has witnessed a rise of five thirty-seconds in exchange, but in trying to diagnose the causes for the improvement, it is most difficult to determine whether the Indian markets moved owing to healthier prospects at the other end, or whether it was the other way about and that the London market was influenced by something of a determination here to cease the continued game or dropping the rate. A certain amount of fiction always enters into the manufacture of each day's rate of exchange; for instance, whenever there is any strength apparent, the old hackneyed expression is heard in the market that there is not a mercantile bill in sight; certainly for the moment the merchant holds back his bills, but his position is simply this that he has bought produce and has to ship and therefore must sell his bills, be the rate a sixteenth higher or a sixteenth lower. Of course there are instances in which the rate of exchange is the principal factor in an operation, but there is a lot of business that has to be done from day to day irrespective of whether exchange is up or down a fraction. Other instances might be given in proof of the assertion that the causes at work in exchange are very frequently fictitious to an extent. The rise of this week has all the appearance at the moment of being maintained into next week, yet it would be absurd to prophesy, for some cause real or imaginary may turn the stream in the opposite direction immediately business re-opens. It has before been said that exchange is never so weak as when it looks strong.

In the money market taken altogether more ease prevails: the bazaar has been doing very little; in European quarters a shade of activity has been seen, nevertheless the sum total of trade locally has been meagre. The Clearing House return for the week gives 140 lakhs, with an average for the past three weeks of 147 lakhs, which is evidence of the restricted trade of the port during this month—a normal condition of things is about 210 lakhs a week, while at periods of exceptional briskness three crores a week have on occasions passed through the clearing. The present shrinkage is as noticeable in the aggregate as in the number of cheques and drafts handled at each clearing, thus more distinctly showing how cramped business has become. Resources here were added to by the 33 lakhs of Council wire taken on Wednesday for Calcutta, and with the general reduction in the trade demand shown in the bank statement below, the minimum was reduced to 7 per cent. Discounts are locally 7 to 7½ per cent. and 57 days' Shroff bills on Bombay are one rupee discount. Any return to easier money is not of course aided by the Government balances in the Presidency banks: in the returns of the two leading institutions referred to below there was an aggregate withdrawal of 42¾ lakhs.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 26th May, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,62,969	6,36,314	7,019	8,06,302
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	—	..	10,08,596
Decrease				Rs. 2,02,294

Lord Armstrong has found means by a single act of munificence to institute a gracious charity and preserve a noble architectural relic. He has bought Bamburgh Castle from the trustees of Lord Crew's charity estates in Northumberland, with the intention, announced by the *Newcastle Journal*, of endowing it as "a home for ladies who have fallen into distress from misfortune and suffering." Bamburgh Castle, the fortress of the ancient kings of Northumbria, is a building among the best preserved, and best worthy of preservation, of the historic buildings of the North of England. Lord Armstrong's purchase of it relieves the trustees of a grave anxiety. Their ability to keep it in repair had been so crippled by the fall in the annual value of their estates that for some time past the Charity Commissioners had been pressing them to sell it; and they have dreaded the advances of some purchaser who had not a due regard for its associations. The price agreed upon with his lordship has not been made known; but it will not nearly represent his outlay upon the fabric. This not only needs some internal adaptation to its new purpose, but a careful restoration of those portions which, though it seems a "fortress built by Nature for herself, against infection and the hand of war," have suffered by mere decay. The endowment fund will amount to £20,000, and will be supplemented by a small rental, paid by the trustees for the use of a meeting room.

If a French specialist, M. Joal, is right, admirers of fashionable singers and actresses will do well not to persist in loading them with wreaths and bouquets. The smell of flowers, says M. Joal, is injurious to the voice. The rose, and all flowers with a very strong scent, are especially to be avoided he says, but personal susceptibility, he thinks, has much to do with the matter. He knows operatic singers who have completely lost their voices through their passion for certain flowers. To some the violet is especially injurious; others would do well to avoid lilac, and others again should strictly taboo the harmless-looking gardenia. The advice, however, would certainly be more practicable if the alarmist would condescend to tell us which particular people come into the different categories enumerated.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The following is the final memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1893-94:—(Information generally up to 1st May.)

The appended statement shows corrected figures of area and estimated outturn for the different British districts and Native States.

Area.—The latest reports show the area sown at 3,018,300 acres. This is slightly above average, but 60,000 acres less than last year. There is marked increase over last year in Ahmednagar of the Deccan and in the Karnatak, also in Cutch and the minor Gujarat States; but it is not sufficient to counterbalance the diminished area of other districts.

In Gujarat, the sowing rain was generally favourable for cotton and that crop replaced wheat to some extent. In the Deccan, kharif rain was too heavy in the eastern parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar for full kharif sowings and the area unsown was utilized for wheat. In the North Deccan, especially in Khandesh, linseed replaced wheat in many fields, the light late showers being considered specially favourable for the oil-seed. In Sholapur, an increased area under kharif crops restricted the cultivation of wheat, whilst the decrease in Poona and Satara was due to insufficient late rains. The general increase in the Karnatak, already noticed, may be attributed partly to a diminished area under kharif crops and partly to sufficient late rains. In Sind, the decrease is general except in the Upper Sind Frontier and is ascribed to a low inundation and absence of rain.

Comparative changes in area under wheat.—The following statement compares the area under wheat with the gross area cropped during the eight years ending 1892-93:—

Year.	Gross area cropped.	Percentage of gross to average area.	Area under wheat.	Percentage of wheat to gross area.
	Acres.		Acres.	
1885-86	26,100,905	93·71	2,290,243	8·77
1886-87	27,104,558	97·32	2,150,778	7·93
1887-88	27,055,512	97·14	2,410,196	8·98
1888-89	27,617,728	99·16	2,312,930	8·37
1889-90	28,894,612	103·74	2,311,558	7·99
1890-91	28,700,939	103·05	2,318,578	8·07
1891-92	27,993,192	100·50	2,157,139	7·70
1892-93	29,344,154	105·35	2,461,830	8·38
Average	27,851,450	100·00	2,301,656	8·26

During these eight years, the gross area cropped, though it has varied rather irregularly, has on the whole shown a decided tendency to rise. The area under wheat has also risen, but not in ratio to the gross area cropped. The differences from year to year in the wheat area can only be attributed to exigencies of season and in a less degree to those of rotation. The figures are for the areas in British districts for which statistical information is available and are compiled from the annual reports of the Agricultural Department. The average of wheat area shown here differs from that shown in the appended statement, owing to the fact that the average for Sind districts has been struck on the last four years (the period for which outturn statistics are available), during which wheat cultivation in this province has made rapid progress.

Season.—In north Gujarat, cloudy weather caused rust particularly in the Panch Mahals. Frost appeared in places in Cutch and Surat. Broach had the best crop in the division; the Kathiawar crop was also satisfactory; elsewhere the crop was from good to fair. In Khandesh, cloudy weather and hail storms as well as rain at the time of reaping proved injurious. In parts of this district late rain was deficient and dry-crop wheat was affected with blight. In Nasik, the irrigated crop suffered from rust and the dry-crop from want of moisture. In Ahmednagar, the season has been much better than elsewhere in the Deccan, though the crop has been damaged in places by untimely late rain. In south Deccan, the general complaint was deficiency of rain after sowing.

Outturn.—In proportion to the area, total outturn is satisfactory, being 7 per cent. above last year and 10 per cent. above average. The figures are only approximately correct even for British districts, where outturn formulæ have been framed. For Native States the figures are mere estimates based on outturn per acre as returned in the formulæ of the neighbouring British districts. For Sind, the figures are based upon general estimate by district officers.

Export of Wheat.—The following statement, compiled from the returns of the local Chamber of Commerce, shows that the exports of local wheat to the port of Bombay during the seven weeks ending 30th April last are a little more than one-third of last year's exports. The decrease is most marked in the exports from Gujarat and the Karnatak. The shortness in the Gujarat exports may, to a great extent, be ascribed to diminished yield, but the deficit in the exports from the Karnatak, where the crop is estimated to yield double the outturn of last year, may be explained by the poor demand for export to Europe and possibly by the failure of wheat in the Central Provinces. The latter circumstance should stimulate a rise in prices for which local dealers are probably waiting.

Exports of local wheat to the Port of Bombay from week ending 17th March to end of April 1894.

Province.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat	1,025	536	1,837	2,168	15,443	8,894	998
Deccan	23,637	3,677	8,546	30,175	12,141	19,385	10,831
Karnatak	12,519	4,958	5,803	17,638	176	7,740	876
Total ..	37,181	9,171	16,186	49,981	27,760	36,019	12,705

Food-supply.—The early rains were excessive and damaged kharif crops, particularly in north Gujarat. An ample supply of moisture in the soil helped rabi crops, and these are reported to have yielded good to fair outturns. In Khandesh, the kharif crops were fair. In Nasik, the closing rains were deficient, and in Ahmednagar, the crops were diseased. In south Deccan, the crops suffered more or less from the deficiency of late rains. In the Karnatak, the crops were generally good. In Dharwar, however, bajri and rice were damaged by rats. In Sind, the inundation was low and crops suffered. The rice crop in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar was injured by rats, and jowar in the Upper Sind Frontier by insects.

Food-stocks of former harvests.—Except in three talukas in the Presidency proper, in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier, and in the chief market towns of Shikarpur, stocks are nowhere plentiful.

Prices.—In a few places prices have ruled higher than last year, but generally they are either lower or normal. Wheat in all districts commands a lower price than last year.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The following is the final memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops in the Bombay Presidency for the season of 1893-94. (Information generally up to 1st May.) The appended statements show the corrected area figures and estimated outturns of British districts and Native States. In these statements averages are struck on the figures of three years only.

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area 7,500 acres or about double average and 81 per cent. above last year. Of this 6,600 acres or 88 per cent. are in the Dholka taluka of Ahmedabad. The crop has also yielded well, the outturn being estimated at 1,116 tons or treble average and more than double last year's outturn.

Gujarat States.—Area 2,500 acres or about half as much again as last year and average. Of this 95 per cent. in Cambay where owing to the correct record of estimates according to survey the area shows a rise of 42 per cent. above last year. Crop good, the outturn being estimated at 378 tons or 73 and 105 per cent. above last year and average.

Deccan.—Area 232,900 acres or 51 and 59 per cent. above last year and average. Increase general, being most marked in Khandesh. The increase is probably chiefly due to late light showers, which were considered favourable for sowing. Cultivators were no doubt encouraged to sow linseed by last year's good prices. In north Deccan, linseed has, to some extent, taken the place of wheat and of bajri and jowari, where early rain was too heavy for sowing these millets, and the crop has fared well, yielding in many places the full standard outturn. In the southern districts the season was not as good. Rust appeared in the Poona crop, and the Sholapur and Satara crops have been injured by late rains. Satara has the poorest crop. The total outturn of the Deccan is estimated at 31,182 tons or about 50 and 81 per cent. above last year and average.

Deccan States.—Area 11,500 acres or 7 per cent. above last year, but 16 per cent. below average. Late rains were scanty in Phaltan, and the Jath crop was injured by rats; but, on the whole, the crop has yielded much better than last year, and the outturn is estimated at about 139 per cent. above last year and 89 per cent. above average.

Karnatak.—Area 85,700 acres or 47 and 15 per cent. above last year and average. Increase general, but most marked in Bijapur and due to seasonable rain for sowing. Crop good in eastern parts and fair in the western; and though the outturn is estimated 33 per cent. below the full standard, it is still 179 and 177 per cent. above last year and average.

Karnatak States.—Area 7,200 acres or 48 and 21 per cent. above last year and average. Crop fair, the outturn being estimated at 619 tons or 167 and 135 per cent. above last year and average.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 8,500 acres or about 85 and 210 per cent. above last year and average. The large increase, which is greatest in Ahmedabad, is due to ample moisture from late heavy rains. In Ahmedabad, in some places, the crop was diseased and in others injured by cloudy weather; but it has nevertheless yielded well, the outturn being estimated at 1,570 tons, or double last year's outturn and treble average.

Gujarat States.—Area 84,900 acres or 41 and 66 per cent. above last year and average. Of this 45,000 acres in Baroda and 33,100 acres in Palanpur Agency. Increase is due to sufficiency of moisture left in soils by heavy rains. The outturn is estimated at 17,113 tons, or about 40 and 77 per cent. above last year and average.

Sind.—Area 107,180 acres or 21 and 42 per cent. below last year and average. The decrease, which is confined to Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier, is due to a want of water supply and deficiency of rain. The small increase in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar is accounted for by the sowing of Sonmiani rapeseed supplied by Government. The crop suffered from blight in Karachi and Hyderabad, and from frost in Shikarpur. The outturn is estimated at 16,071 tons, or 14 and 34 per cent. below last year and average.

Khairpur has 4,200 acres with a good crop estimated to yield 908 tons.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable us to review the operations of the "Rules under the Indian Factories' Act," as applicable in the Bombay Presidency, known as the "Bombay Factories' Rules, 1892."

These rules bear evidence of having been drafted by a person or persons who did not possess that amount of scientific knowledge and industrial experience which are necessary for such work, and they have been administered up to the present time by persons without special training for the duty. In remote districts, where one or two factories exist, the appointment of the Collector as *ex-officio* Inspector is doubtless the best that can be done under the circumstances; he is an educated man, although in no sense an expert; and in many matters, touching the relations between employers and employed, his advice or decision will be sound.

We know, however, something of the qualifications required in a chief inspector of factories in England, and considering the inferior industrial education of the factory-owner in India, it would be absurd to suppose that a less capable man would suffice in a great manufacturing centre, such as Bombay, to see to the proper carrying out of factory regulations. We must further remember that the special knowledge upon which these regulations should be based in India, is far from being complete, and it is to the chief factory inspector that we should be able to look, not only in regard to questions of the law pertaining to factories, but also for advice and assistance, such as an experienced expert should be able to give.

A single foolish proposal from an inexperienced inspector, provokes distrust and antagonism on the part of the people in a factory, and discredits both the man and the rules that he is engaged to enforce.

Such, for instance, was the order which is credibly reported to have been given by an inspector in Bombay, to *fence the back gear of a lathe*.

In its important relation to the health of the operatives, we should have expected the subject of ventilation to have obtained a special amount of attention from the framers of the rules, but they remain now what they were at first without the basis of air analysis, and apparently ignoring the fact that coolies, in common with all other human beings, require a regular supply of fresh air in order to keep in a state of working efficiency. No definite and conclusive data have been published on the influence of the mill atmosphere upon the health of mill operatives. The work of observation is complicated by the fact that, so far, the operatives are not attached for life to the mills. No old men are found amongst them, and the effect of a foul mill atmosphere is counter acted by better living, and periods of prolonged absence in the country. These absences do not fail to interfere seriously with the habits of regularity, and close application to work that are so necessary in attending to mill machinery. The operative loses his dexterity, and his hands harden with field labour.

Apart from the ventilation required for the health and comfort of the work-peple, spinning and weaving in India require special ventilation for the processes of manufacture. It is only within the last few years that this has been recognised by the Indian millowner, and the recent bad times have further impressed the fact upon him, that as more yarn may be spun from the same cotton in one state of weather than in another, it is desirable and possible to produce the desired state of atmosphere artificially. This is done at an increasing rate every year in Europe and in America, and may be done here with even greater benefit than there, for the Indian climate, away from the reach of the sea-breeze, is the worst in the world for spinning and weaving.

Experiments have been made, and in some cases continue in India, with a view to improving the atmosphere of factories for manufacturing purposes, but we cannot find a single instance in which the work has been proportioned by any known rule to the work to be done. This is in strong contrast to the care that is bestowed in the purchase of additional machinery in the extension of a mill.

Setting the well-being of the operatives aside, two things are needed in hot or dry weather to bring the mill atmosphere to the best condition for spinning or weaving. Vapour of water must be put into it, in order that it may communicate a right proportion of moisture to the cotton fibre, to soften it and render it workable. Let us suppose a number of spray distributors to be fixed about the roof of a weaving shed to correct the hot weather atmosphere of Khandeish. We will assume the doors and windows to be closed. A reduction of temperature will soon be felt that may in the vicinity of the spray distributors amount to 20°. A hygrometer will show a steady increase of dampness in the air, but presently the temperature will begin to rise, as the air becomes overloaded with moisture, the spray will begin to drip, the air will acquire a foul smell from the emanations of lungs and bodies of the work-people, and the workers will soon be quite unfit for work, for the air by this time is like that of a sewer. If this experiment had been made in a spinning-room, the leather covered rollers would stick to the cotton, and interfere seriously with production. All this is the consequence of damping the air without changing it. Had a properly-proportioned current been circulating through the room, while the damping was in process, the heat and foul air would have been carried off, the lower temperature would have been maintained, and work would have proceeded as in the best spinning or weaving weather. If air had been blown through the mill without moistening, work would probably have come to a standstill. Neither moistening, nor ventilating alone will serve the purpose; both must be used, and used in definite proportion. Too much air will either reduce the dampness or necessitate more humidifying, and too little will have the effect just described.

The air and the water-supply are thus so closely associated in the scheme of mill ventilating in India, as to form parts of one apparatus, for both require the same kind of distribution. It would not do, for instance, to fit up spray producers at intervals throughout a large room, and fix a large fan at one end, either to blow in air or to exhaust it. If this were done, the hygrometer would show very different amounts of humidity in various parts of the room.

Three things must be known in order to design ventilating apparatus—(1) the air-supply for the operatives in the room; (2) the driest state of the air during the year; and (3) the condition of the atmosphere it is desired to have in the room as regards temperature and moisture. Ventilation is also needed in rooms where finishing processes are carried on and where the atmosphere is liable to be unduly charged with moisture. If the vapour is not removed, the cloth is liable to be folded damp. In the weaving shed, a well-designed system of ventilation should allow the same sizing mixture to be used all the year round with uniform results; and the principle once understood will be applied throughout the mill.

Cotton, if very dry, is liable to suffer unnecessarily in the process of cleaning; there is, therefore, a *best* proportion of moisture at this stage, and, in fact, at every stage in the manufacture of yarn and cloth. "Humidifying" does not stop even here, for there is a *best* weather for ginning and for pressing, in which there is less waste at the gin, and less resistance at the press. The watering of cotton to effect a fraudulent increase of weight, causes the fibre to become yellow, and reduces its value, but if properly moistened with air at the openers, it would both clean and pack better.

Any one who would apply apparatus of the kind we are discussing, must first obtain particulars of the variation of temperature and moisture in the air outside of his mill, but in the shade, during a year so that he may have on paper the figures that form the base of the specification for the apparatus. Without this he runs the risk of having everything too small—as has frequently happened already, or too large.

The use of any apparatus for loading the atmosphere with moisture without providing adequate renewal of the air in any workshop or factory, ought to be one of the gravest offences in our local rules under the Factory Act; but since our legislators have overlooked this matter among others, we may fairly come to the conclusion that until the Bombay millowners appoint and pay a competent inspector of their own, they are not likely to obtain the particular kind of assistance they are most in need of at the present time.—*Indian Textile Journal*.

At the close of the Lieutenant-Governor's Levee, at Naini Tal, on Saturday, a sword-of-honour was presented to Mr. Denne, D. S. P., in recognition of his services in capturing dacoits in the Budaon district.

PERMITTED PERJURIES.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, writing in the *Queen*, says:—Lies are abhorrent to every honest soul, and perjury is a statutable offence. We, English—for all the sneer crystallised by the French in their epithet of *perfide Albion*—we, English, hold ourselves as a truthful nation, and we despise the man on whose word we cannot rely, and whose statements have to be taken with a pinch of qualifying salt. And yet we condone certain offences in the way of lying, and certain perjuries are permitted, which crudely stated and not wrapped up in conventional coverings, would condemn a man to social ostracism and legal punishment. It is all a matter of conventional acceptance and understanding, the phrases used being in a manner algebraic, symbolic, and in no wise to be taken literally.

The first and simplest of all those permitted perjuries and conventional lies is that "Not at home," about which so much has been already written. The literalists stand out for what we may call the architectural rendering of the phrase. "Not at home" with them means not in the house, and they will have no other interpretation. For all that, being At Home now means simply being in the state fit for seeing friends and willing to receive them, and the literalists will not abate a jot of their purity as translators. And the battle still rages round the words as around the standard of a prophet—the literalists contending for exactness, and with this contention condemning the mistresses who teach their servants to tell lies—and the symbolists on their side maintaining the absolutely inoffensive and unmoral aspect of the whole thing—"Not at home" meaning with them not in the state or the humour to receive visitors. So there we must leave it, each party fighting with its own weapons—the one literal, the other algebraic, and neither proclaimed victor, or ever likely to be.

Another conventional falsehood, for which fights a bristling host of supporters, is that assumption of personal remembrance which the short-sighted, if courteous and humane, are in a manner forced to adopt. Someone comes and speaks to you as though he were an old friend or she had been a favourite confidante. By their manner you see that they are among the failures of your wretched memory. "You remember me?" they say, smiling blandly, smiling confidently. "Yes, certainly," you answer, not knowing them from Adam, and without the faintest clue to their hidden personality. But you are not capable of the discourtesy involved in the blunt rejoinder: "No. I do not remember you. You do me the honour of remembering me, but I do you the slighting turn of not remembering you." It is as if you were a giant—a somebody worthy of all notice and favour, and they were little pigmies walking about your feet out of the range of your august eyes. Between rude and discourteous truth and a smooth and courteous taradiddle you choose the latter and then your torture begins. You fish with a long line, and you try every kind of hook, but you bring up nothing. Perhaps, they see through your manœuvres and are cruelly determined to punish you for your forgetfulness. Perhaps, they are as innocent as the meadow lambs and do not see your perplexity. If they did, they would help you loyally and forgive you heartily; but they do not suspect; wherefore they let you whip the barren waters all in vain, and to the end leave you unsupplied. After an animated talk they take their departure, and you ask all your friends without and within who these unknown familiars could possibly be; and ten to one not one among them all can tell you. So you remain in your ignorance, and for the sin of a courteous taradiddle—suffer agonies of social shame, remorse, apprehension—for you are not able to pay the visit required by politeness, and you cannot explain nor apologise.

On a par in depth of moral guilt—not so very deep after all!—is the courteous lie told in refusing an unwelcome invitation. You say you are sorry you are engaged, or, sorry you are prevented going, &c. And you are neither sorry nor engaged, and prevented only by your own disinclination to go. But politeness, the very commonest and simplest laws of good-breeding necessitate that conventional falsehood, and you would be a boor and a brute were you to word your refusal other than you have done. In like manner, when pounced on by a knowing hand who wants to secure you, and does it with a rush which you cannot beat back, you are compelled by the law of politeness, warring against that of verity, to say you are pleased. You cannot put on a sullen face and say: "No, I will not go," having no excuse handy. You must say "yes," and wear the conventional smile and babble forth the conventional words. *Noblesse oblige* in more ways than one; and this infidelity to the strict truth in favour of courtesy and politeness is part of the code. It is the sacrifice of your own virtue to save another's feelings.

All these are the small lies current in society, and we do not see what can be substituted for them. The plain and naked truth would lead to worse results than those brought about by this smooth and accepted system of algebraic phraseology, which, taken literally, is falsehood, but, accepted symbolically, is a conventional understanding. And it would be unkind, as well as dangerous to the peace of society, and would needlessly wound many tender and worthy souls. So that we fear these little rents and smirches in the glorious garment of perfect sincerity must remain as they are until we come to the millennium, when there will be no hitches of any kind, but only the sweet and tranquil reign of universal peace with an universal truth.

There is another class of untruths which the perpetrators defend, as among the things which must needs be, if a greater wrong is not to be done by the truth than is now done by a falsehood, or that *suppressio veri* which is the quiescent, the inactive form of falsehood. We mean the telling by a medical man the true nature of a patient's malady, when the information would be dangerous and, perhaps, hasten the catastrophe dreaded and predicted. This is eminently true in cases of heart-disease, where the sufferer is nervous of temperament and constitutionally afraid of death. Then, to say bluntly, or blandly, "My dear sir, or madam, your heart is diseased, and you may drop down dead at any moment," would be as cruel and injudicious, as essentially murderous as a pistol aimed at the head. And the euphemism of a soothing recommendation to avoid exertion, &c., all for some recondite reason unexplained is a perjury permitted by virtue and enjoined by humanity. What good can be got by telling anyone his case is hopeless? Certain diseases we know to be incurable, and the goal of these is death—death unconquerable by any art or science known to man. But why rub this desolating truth into the poor tortured soul from the beginning? The human heart clings to hope as the grand mainstay of life. Without hope we are practically already dead, and the rest is but a matter of detail. These incurable illnesses must take their own course; but the poor little acreage of that Fool's Paradise of Hope need not be given over to devastation and the abomination of desolation. It makes the progress of the disease only the harder to bear, and destroys the spring, which is in its essence strength. So that the permitted perjury of smooth sayings by medical men is also one of the things we must accept and allow for in our code of relative virtues. Friends and caretakers, and those dependent on that ebbing line, may know the truth; but the patient's self must be guarded from a knowledge that can do no good, and may do incalculable harm. This does not apply to those robuster and more virile souls who desire, above all things, to know exactly where they stand. To them, the truth is pure and simple. It is what they wish, what they deserve, and what they are fit for. But these are the exceptions, and the tender are the rule.

What are we to do with the sinners of whose ill-conduct we have been informed privately and in confidence? There they stand stained and dishonoured for ever. We know it, but we may not speak, nor let them know how we have come by our fatal enlightenment. What are we to do? Receive them as formerly, with caressing words, tender gestures, the kiss of welcome, the rejoicing of an unfeigned friendship?—and all the time we revolt and rebel and feel disgust where once was esteem, loathing where once was sincere affection. What are we to do? It is a hard pass, and we are in a cleft stick. Honour and our promise forbid us to tell what we know—to even show too plainly that we are estranged. Respect for virtue, truth, and ourselves make the old intimacy which was founded on ignorant belief, as impossible as a return to that faith in fairy-tales which once made up the very life of our childhood. It is a difficult pass, but not an uncommon one. We get behind the scenes in private life without our seeking, without our wishing; and when we are there we are denied the right of using our knowledge or acting according to the revelations that have been made.

There are, again, permitted perjuries of a graver kind still than these. Take the case of the modern godfather and godmother. They promise and vow things that they know they will never even attempt to perform, and things which they could not accomplish were they even to attempt to do so. It is a form, an algebraic symbol, a conventional survival of a once living and valid ceremony. Now, it means merely a present to the baby and a faithful remembrance of its birthday while you live, with a legacy when you die. But the old vows remain, solemn, binding, religious; and the perjury does not count either to the conscience of the speaker or to that of the world. So with the marriage-vows, where, however, in the case of those who love, there is for the moment entire belief and faithful intentions. The perjury comes in stark and unabashed where there is no love, and they know it—or at least one knows it; or when that cynicism, which we call knowledge of the world, has penetrated all the mental tissues, and the transitory nature of things human and emotional is confessed and acknowledged, then the vows ring hollow and mocking, and the tinkling cymbol is as a powerful trumpet compared to their futility, their weakness. "Love, honour, and obey." Love?—and all her heart and soul are given to another, that one whom she may never think of never look at again Honour?—that mean, miserable little cad whom she marries for his money, and loathes to shuddering when he touches her hand and looks into her face. Obey?—that half-imbecile, and she high-spirited, courageous, prompt, resourceful. How can she obey her inferior, she who has married for position only, and who has not incorporated one tender sentiment into the bargain? It has been all through a matter of money, and the social advantages to be had from money; and what have the sweet loving vows of marriage to do with this plain bargain of flesh and blood against money and lands? The world knows how things stand; but the perjury is among those permitted by the exigencies of a society which fears nothing so much as the truth—which will pay in soul and body for what it conceals by lies, and wrapped up in cloudy pretences.

Still graver, perhaps, is the perjury we commit in our religious exercises. We take the sacrament as part of the Christian faith into which we have been born, and which we have no desire to leave for any other. We are fairly devout—not specially impressed, not in any sense of the race of the martyrs—but just honest, not too introspective, not too fanatical citizens, doing the duty that lies before us, and neither shirking nor exaggerating. This is the mental attitude of thousands, who kneel for the moment devoutly enough, and feel that they are doing something solemn and something which cleanses and refreshes them in heart and soul. But they do not look deep enough to see the perjury they commit. They do not intend to lead any different life from that to which they have been accustomed these fifty or sixty years. They do not intend to forgive the man whom they have injured—the brother who has injured them—the daughter who has disgraced her family by her shameful marriage. They accept the vow implied in the exhortation; and the perjury is none the less real because it is accepted only and not repeated by the voice. It is of the nature of that silence which gives consent, and of the judgment which goes by default. But it is one of the falsities which the world agrees to overlook—a permitted perjury condoned by common consent and common practice.

It is all a tangle, and no human skill can reel the knotted thread straight and smooth. The absolute truth would be impossible, and will be so long as human nature is as it is. We must have verbal symbols which are to be taken allegorically and not literally; and we cannot live that single-folded life which is the dream of all the naturally honest and sincere. We have to hedge, and deal as faithfully as may be with our higher aspirations—checked as they are at every turn by the baser requirements of practical life. In deed and in truth is it all a tangle! But we must do the best we can, and the smaller the corner of that tract of permitted perjuries we cultivate the better for us here and the more hopeful for the hereafter.

PARLIAMENTARY GOLF.

The Parliamentary Golf handicap is too prolonged to be interesting, and though in has already been in progress for several weeks, it is far from finished. Very different was the more important contest for the amateur championship which ended on Friday last on the Hoylake links. The players left in were Mr. John Ball, jun., Royal Liverpool Club, and Mr. John E. Laidlay, of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, both former holders of the title; and Mr. F. G. Tait and Mr. Mure Ferguson. The match between Messrs. Ball and Laidlay was regarded with much interest, but neither golfer displayed his best form. Mr. Ball had the best of the first half and at the turn was leading by three. The next hole went to Mr. Laidlay, in four to five; Mr. Ball recovered, and placed the next two holes to his credit. The next match finished in the latter's favour at the fifteenth hole by five up and three to play. In the round between Ferguson and Tait, the former had all the best of play and won his way into the final by four up and three. The final round opened in a thunderstorm, and was carried through in a drenching downpour. At the opening holes, Ball carried all before him, winning the first four in five, four, four, and four. The fith was halved, and from this point Mr. Ferguson played with remarkable coolness, reducing his opponent's lead until at the fourteenth the match was square. The next two holes were halved, and the seventeenth Mr. Ball won brilliantly in four to six, thus regaining the lead. The home hole was well halved in four and Mr. Ball accordingly won the championship for the fourth time by one hole. The members of the Royal and Ancient Club assembled in strong force on the St. Andrew's Links on Wednesday, but owing to rain several of the greens were almost unplayable. Mr. F. G. Tait showed excellent form, but was at times deficient in his approaches and his putting. In the first half journey he took 42 to go out, but came home in 41 and handed in his card at 83. This score was untouched by any of the competitors, the only approach being Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville at 84. Mr. Mure Ferguson, who was in the final at the Hoylake championship was fancied, but he took 45 to go out, and although he came back with 40, his total was 85. Mr. F. G. Tait accordingly won the silver cross with 83, Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville getting the Bombay medal with 84. The next in order were Mr. Maitland Heriot, 86; Mr. Everard, 87; Mr. Macfie, 88; and Mr. Laidlay, 88.

FORGERY OF MAIL STEAMER TICKETS.

A novel line has been struck out lately by a man in Melbourne who advertised on Wednesday (May 2) that he had a ticket for a third class passage to England, by a P. and O. Steamer, to sell at a cheap rate. The prospect of an economical journey to the old country induced Mr. Wm. Webb, a bricklayer, residing at Spottiswoode, to answer the advertisement. He was not kept long in suspense as to the fate of his application, for on Friday he received a reply in the shape of a visit from a man, who gave his name as Henry Smithson Jones, and his place of residence as Hawthorn. Jones stated that he would part with his ticket for £12, and as that seemed a reasonable sum, considering that he represented he paid £20 for it, Mr. Webb closed the bargain at once, took a receipt for the £12, which he paid to Jones, and the transaction was complete. Jones handed over the ticket and the receipt and departed. The ticket was made out in favour of Henry Smithson Jones, and it acknowledged that £20 had been paid by Jones for it, and that he was entitled to proceed to London by the steamship Victoria, leaving Port Melbourne on Saturday, 5th May. Mr. Webb packed up his traps, bade adieu to his friends, and on Saturday boarded the P. and O. steamer Victoria at Port Melbourne, presented his passage to the purser, and asked to be shown to his berth. He was promptly informed that his ticket was a forgery, and that it in no respect resembled a P. and O. passage voucher, least of all a third class one, because the P. and O. Company only carries first and second class passengers. An examination of the ticket showed that it was printed on pink paper, whereas the P. and O. Company's passage tickets are all white. The form is evidently one that has been printed for general use, as it is headed "The ——Line." In the space between the words "the" and "line" were inserted in writing the letters P. and O. The spaces for detaining the amount of money received were filled in for £20, and the vacant line which was left to describe for what purpose the money had been paid was filled in in this way:—Third class passage to London per steamer Victoria, sailing 5th May. The voucher was signed R. Carson, for agents. When Mr. Webb had received his impedimenta from the Victoria he repaired to the office of the P. and O. Company in Melbourne, and there he exhibited the ticket he had bought. He was informed again that the ticket was a forgery, and that there was no one of the name of R. Carson in the employ of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Webb reported the case to the police and swore an information against the man, Henry Smithson Jones, for obtaining from him the sum of £12 by false pretences.

Considerable energy continues to be displayed by the French authorities in enforcing the illiberal law of August, 1893, on the subject of foreigners in France. By that law not only are foreigners who earn a living in the country (those who only go there to spend their money are not interfered with) compelled to go and take out a permit for a certain fee, but a Frenchman employing a foreigner without taking the trouble to ascertain that he has complied with the law is liable to a fine. A. M. Bonnardel, residing in Paris, has been in the habit of employing a Belgian charwoman, named Hamon. The poor woman only came to his house once a week to do some housework, but this was thought enough to bring her within the provisions of the Act, and as she had not taken out her permit proceedings were instituted against her employer. M. Bonnardel defended the case, maintaining that it was never intended by the Legislature that poor women like Hamon should have obstacles thrown in the way of their earning a living. M. Lefort, the police-court magistrate (Judge of the Police Tribunal), has decided against him. As it was his first offence, however, the delinquent was let off with a fine of a franc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 19.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut Col C Strahan, R E, Depy Survyr General, in charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India, is re-appointed to his present post, with a view to his being granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army from the same date.

Mr C Bagshawe, Consvr, 2nd grade, Berar, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr R H E Thompson, Consvr, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Northern Forest Circle, Central Provinces, is confirmed in the 2nd grade.

Maj C T Bingham, Consvr, 3rd grade, Tennasserim Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chunilal Asst Acctt Genl, Punjab, is posted as Asst Comptrollr, India Treasuries.

Mr A G Chuchke butty is posted as Depy Acctt Genl, Bombay.

Mr A Newmarch, Asst Comptroller Genl, is posted as Asst Comptroller, Burma.

Mr J W Pringle, Supdt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl is appointed temporarily to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supdt, and is posted to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta.

Mr W P Symonds, Post Master Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days.

Mr C Stewart Wilson, appointed to officiate as Post Master Genl, Bombay, vice Mr Symonds, or until further orders.

Khan Bahadur C J Lalkaka, Offg Depy Post Master Genl, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment has been made by H E the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Capt C H I Hopkins, 2nd Battn, Scottish Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore, vice Capt Lean, resigned.

Lieut C E Ayerst, Devonshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of B I (Grenadiers), is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut A H Ommaneny, Wiltshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Ommaneny will rank as Lieutenant in the I S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut Travers Edward Madden, South Wales Borderers Offg Wing Officer, 14th (the Lucknow) Regt of B I, having completed eighteen months' probationary service is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Surg Lieut Col J C Fullerton, M B, Agency Surg and administrative medical officer, Baluchistan, (p. a.) for one year and 102 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Col C L Prendergast General List, Infy, Commandant 28th Punjab) Regt of B I for one year. Col J Cook, I S C, Commandant, 36th (Sikh) Regt of B I, for one month; Lieut Col W H Browne, I S C, Wing Comdr and second in command, 18th Regt of B I for one year; Capt R E Egerton, I S C, Sqdn Comdr (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, for 113 days; and Capt H O Donnaell, D S O, I S C, Wing Commander, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of B I, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut H B Murray, I S C, 34th (Punjab) Regt of B I (Pioneers), Depy Asst Commy Genl 2nd class for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut F Rennick, I S C, Wing Officer, 40th (Pathan) Regt of B I (u p a) for 14 days; Lieut R M Edwaards, I S C Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 18th Regt of B I, (m c) for six months; Lieut W G Aibbert, R E Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Public Works Dept, (m c) for three months; and Col J Cook, I S C is permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of the 36th (Sikh) Regt.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, from dates specified.

In place of Surg Col C P Costello, Indian Medical Dept, Bengal, retired with the special additional pension of £[illegible].

Surg Col George Cochet Chesnaye, Indian Medical Service.

In place of Surg Col A H Hilson (Retired), deceased.

Surg Col Edward Ord Tandy, Indian Medical Service.

In place of Surg Col G C Chesnaye, Indian Medical Service, retired with the special additional pension of £250.

Surg Col Robert Harvey, M D, D S O, Indian Medical Service.

The Rev Lawrence Hosier Lermit, Honorary Chaplain, Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Reginald Thomas, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Shillingford, promoted. Percy Ernest Frederick Shattock, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Lamont, promoted, and Richard James Bradley, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Barnes resigned.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut Col) W S S Bisset C I E, R E, to be Lieut Col Comdt, vice Sir H M Durand, K C S I, K C I E resigned.

Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps.—B E O'Conor, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut to complete the establishment.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles.—R S Glover, Esq, to be Major to complete the establishment.

4th Administrative Battn, N-W Provinces.

Volunteers.—Lieut L T Oakley, 1st Battn, East Lancashire Regt to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Layton, whose tenure has expired.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Second Lieuts C J Shillingford and Alexander Robertson Lamont to be Lieuts to complete the establishment.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles.—Second Lieut T Hayward to be Lieut vice Muir, promoted.

Nagpur Vol Rifles Corps.—Capt Stanley Ismay to be Maj, vice Youngusband, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Second Lieut A A Barnes resigns his commission.

2nd Punjab Simla Volunteee Rifle Corps.—Lieut Col Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K C S I K C I E Commandant, resigns his commission.

Rohilkhand Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut H P Mulock resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Mily works Dept, from the dates specified:—Lieut Col N Arnott, R E, to be Chief Engr, class III, Lieut-Col J F Garwood, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class, I, Lieut-Col B Blood, RE, to be Suptdg Engr, class II, tamporary, Maj and Bt Lieut Col W T Shone, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, officiating, from 7th Mar 1894, Maj F T N Spratt, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class II; Maj C H Brookes, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, from 31st Mar 1894; Lieut Col B Blood, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class I, Maj C H Brookes, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class II, Maj F B G D'Aguilar, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, Maj and Bt Lieut-Col W T, Shone, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, from 14th Apl 1894; Lieut-Col W L Greenstreet, R E, to be Chief Engr, class II, Col W G, Nicholson, R E, Chief Engr, class III, permanent, Lieut Col N Arnott, R E, to be Chief Engr, class II, Lieut-Col J E, Broadbent, R E, to be Chief, class III, temporary, from 21st Apl 1894.

Hony Lieut S Fraser, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is promoted to Asst Engr, 1st grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India:

Commander C W Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, for twelve days.

Sub-Lieut E J C Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, (m c) till the 6th Sep 1894.

Sub-Lieut A R S Warden, Royal Indian Marine, (m c) for five months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Shortt, Depy Examr of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examr of Peblic Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months.

Rai Sahib Rakhal Das Chatterjee, Asst Engr, 1st grade, sub protem, Hyderabad, is permitted to retire from the service, from forenoon of the 16th Apl 1894, under the terms of Public Works Dept resolutions.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in and to the classes of Chief and Supdt Engrs, from dates specified:—Mr. C. W. Odling, to be Chief Engr, 3rd class, from 18th Feb 1894; Lieut Col G. F. L., Marshall, C I E, R E, to be Chief Engr 1st class, temporary, from 7th Apl 1894; Mr. C W Odling, to be Chief Engr, 2nd class, temporary, from 7th Apl 1894; Mr F R Upcott, to be Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary, from 7th Apl 1894; Mr H L Monk, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class temporary, from 7th Apl 1894; Mr H N C Cloete, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class temporary, from 7th Apl 1894; Major H O Selby, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary, from 7th Apl 1894; Mr S Preston, to be Suptdg Engr 2nd class, temporary, from 8th Apl 1894; Mr W Good, to be Suptg Engr, 3rd class temporary, from 8th Apl 1894; Mr C W Odling to be Chief Enrg 3rd class, from 30th Apl 1894; Mr H J Richard, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class, sub pro tem from 30th Apl 1894; Mr H L Monk, to be Suptg Engr, 2nd class, from 30th Apl 1894; Mr S Preston, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class from 30th Apl 1894; Mr R E Nelson, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade from 30th Apl 1894; Lieut Col G F L Marshall C I E, R E to be Chief Engr 2nd class from 30th Apl 1894; Col W G Cumming, C I E, R E to be Chief Engr, 1st class temporary, from 30th Apl 1894; Mr E W Oates, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class from 7 May 1894; Mr H N C Cloete, to be Suptdg Engr 3rd class from 7th May 1894; Mr W Connan, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade from 7th May 1894.

Mr H Rainier, Examr of Accounts, Mu Valley State Railway, is appointed Examr of Public Works Accounts Hyderabad vice Mr. J L Macpherson, who retires from the service.

Mr W E Curry, Govt Examr of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company, is appointed Examr of Accounts Mu Valley State Railway.

Mr W F O'Donoghue, Offg Examr of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed Govt Examr of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company.

Mr A Grant, Offg Examr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examr of Public Works Accounts, Madras in the rank of Examr, 3rd class, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr I S Sherlock-Hubbard, on privilege leave.

Mr H G S Savory, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways and Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Division during the absence of Mr F D Fowler on furlough, or until further orders.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Tele Dept, from dates specified:

Mr F Kinsman, to be Supdtg, class V 1st grade, Mr A H L Palmer, to be Supdt class V, 2nd grade, from 26th Feb 1894; Mr H S Woodward, to be Supdt, class V, 2nd grade, from 30th Mar 1894; Mr J W Hensley, to be Supdt, class V, 2nd grade.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg-Capt S H Henderson, M B, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

The services of Surg-Capt B C Oldham, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr G L Smith, Divil Judge, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieut Col H M M Wood, Divil Judge, from the Jullundur to the Umballa Division vice Mr G L Smith.

Mr H J Maynard, Under Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 2nd grade, Diwan Narendra Nath M A, Asst Commr, 2nd grade, reverted to the 3rd grade from same date.

Mr T L Prescott, Offg Under Secy to the Govt of Punjab, is appointed Under-Secy vice M H J Maynard.

Mr R S Peterson Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Ludhiana Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. CHARLES BOOTH's new book, The Aged Poor of England and Wales, founded on facts and figures lately laid by him before the Statistical Society, will be published at once. This is an extension of his fist work, Life and Labour of the People in London, when originally published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, bore the title of Life and Labour of the People. Under the former title it is now published by Messrs. Macmillan, who lately brought out the short work on pauperism by the same author.

The most successful, as well as most original, book on social science lately published is Mr. Benjamin Kidd's Social Evolution, published by Messrs. Macmillan. More than half the second edition of it has been exhausted, and it is probable that a third will soon be in preparation.

Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co., are bringing out very shortly their English translation of the Russian artist M. Verestchagin's story of war and its horrors, A Special Correspondent. The story, however, shows less of the worst aspect of war than the author intended. The Censor cut out some of the more terrible passages from the original Russian edition, and they are not to appear in the English one. The Russian authorities are somewhat capricious in their treatment of authors and artists. We have been surprised, on seeing a public exibition of Verestchagin's pictures at Moscow, that the Governor of the City did not at once close the doors. It is said that only one of Verestchagins pictures has been absolutely prohibited from exhibition in Russia. He can hardly paint war's horrors more powerfully in his books than he has done in his paintings.

One of the first books which Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co. published when they began business in Albemarle-street three years ago was Miss Mary E. Wilkins's collection of short American stories. The short story was even then regarded by them as a somewhat hazardous venture. But three years have produced a great change in the public taste, and the short story, provided it be a good one is sure of a hospitable welcome. Nor need the short story be one of stirring incident; homely, simple tales of domestic life, like Miss Wilkins' New England stories, have their public, no less than Bret Harte's. Miss Wilkins' new book, Pembroke, a love story, is in one volume, and will be published shortly Like her other books, it is taken from New England life. Her earlier books, A New England Nun, Young Lucretia, and Jane Field, have been very successful both in England and America.

The latest innovation in the publication of short stories is by Mr. Henry J. Drane, of Salisbury-court. Mr. Drane, is preparing a new series of tales, to be called The Canvas Library, which means that a cloth binding is to take the place of the ordinary paper. The Canvas volumes are small enough to be carried in ones pocket, and they are to be published at a shilling each, which is sixpence cheaper than a certain famous Library of yellow booklets, half-a-million copies of which, as we said the other day have been sold in this country alone. The first volume of the Canvas Library is Mr. Hugh Colemen Davidson's Manx story, Mad, or Married.

Mr. Fisher Unwing is publishing a singularly interesting and important book which travellers and scientific people have been waiting for, Climbing and Exploration in the Karakorum Himalayas, by Mr. W. M. Conway, with three hundred illustrations by Mr. A. D. M'Cormick and a map. Besides the ordinary edition in one volume, at 31s. 6d., there is to be a five-guinea special edition in two volumes, limited to 150 copies, of which 125 are for sale in England and America. The expedition was made in 1892, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society, the British Association, and the Indian Government. Besides Messrs. Conway and M'Cormick, there were in the expedition Lieutenant Bruce of the 5th Goorkhas, Colonel Lloyd Dickin, Mr. J. H. Rondebush, Mr. Eckenstein, and the Alpine guide, M. Zurbriggen. The expedition lasted about a year, seven months of which were spent in the mountains. The explorers pushed their way over the Baltoro glacier to the top of Pioneer Peak, 23,000 feet, the highest ascent yet authentically made. The Baltoro glacier drains what is probably the greatest mountain group in the world, a group the six highest mountains of which range in height from 23,600 to 28,250 ft. Mr. Conway and his comrades were the first Europeans to traverse the Nushik Pass; theirs, too, is the first definitely recorded passage of Hispar, the longest known pass in the world. Altogether, the Conway Expedition must be regarded as one of the most wonderful geographical enterprises of the century.

A mountain climber of Mr. Conway's stamp is not trained in a day. He had had twenty years' experience of Alpine climbing before he undertook his Karakoram trip. As a pioneer of many peaks in the Alps, he made a high reputation years ago. Mr. Conway has recently become editor of the Alpine Journal. Formerly he was Roscoe Professor of Art at University College, Liverpool. Lately, in the Alpine Journal, he paid a high tribute of praise to his coadjutor, Mr. McCormick, for his great skill as a draughtsman, and his power in representing mountain light and colour.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have published Mr. Lee Warner's book, The Protected Princes of India. It is an account, as Mr. Lee Warner puts it, of India under Home Rule—but not quite the kind of Home Rule familiar in Prrliamentary debate. Including the Burmese regions, there are 688 native states in the British Indian Empire. Of course, the enormous majority of them is made up of very small states. These Home Rule states cover a space of 604,717 square miles, and have a population of sixty-five millions. We should observe that Beluchistan, Nepaul, and the Shan States are excluded from this vast area. How came it about that these 688 native states were left above the tide of British conquest which submerged the million square miles that are directly ruled by the British Government? That is the curious and interesting question which Mr. Lee Warner proposes to answer in this book. He tries to show how the princes survived the shock of a succession of policies that appeared to be, and, in fact, often were, conflicting. A full answer to the question is not to be found in the works of Sir William Hunter, Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Travers Twiss, or Sir George Chesney. In fact, there is a striking dissimilarity between the views of these eminent writers regarding the real status of the native principalities and chiefships. Sir Travers Twiss classifies them as protected dependent states, Sir George Chesney compares them to the mediatised principalities of Germany, Sir George Campbell (once Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) said that Nepaul was the only State which retained any independence. Sir Richard Temple (another ex-Lieutenant-Governor holds that some, at least, of the native states are practically independent. A curious expression of opinion, that is; for is it not the fact, and does not everybody know it, that no native state can make war, or alliances, or add a man or a gun to its military force, without the permission of the supreme Government; and that the Government intervenes promptly whenever a native Prince is guilty of misrule? There is Home Rule in nearly seven hundred States of the Indian Empire, but it is constantly under the eye of the supreme Power; and it is very well carried out on the whole—in several instances, excellently well.

The same firm will publish shortly a volume entitled Select Specimens of the Great French Writers of the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries, edited by M. G. Eugene Fassnacht, who also edits Macmillan's series of foreign classics. The book will contain a historical sketch of French literature. The editor points out that this manual possesses features which distinguish it from existing anthologies. In the first place, the selection is restricted, almost without exception, to writers of the very first order. In the second place, the criticisms upon these great writers have been carefully selected from the most eminent literary critics of France, themselves masters of style. The greater portion of the book is devoted to the writers of the age of Lous XIV.

The announcements of the Cambridge University Press include a Treatise on the Steam-engine and other Heat Engines, by Professor Ewing; the seventh volume of the edition of Professor Cayley's collected papers, and the first volume of the collected papers of the late Professor Adams. An Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, by Professor J. J. Thompson, is in the press, as is a new edition of Professor Lamb's Hydrodynamics. The Press also announce an edition of the Syriac Gospels, transcribed by the late Professor Bensly, Mr. J. R. Harris, and Mr. F. C. Burkitt, from the manuscripts discovered on Mount Sinai by Mrs. S. S. Lewis; a series under the title of Studia Sinaitica, including a Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. in the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai compiled by Mrs. S. S. Lewis, an Arabic version of fcertain of the Epistles from a MS. in the same convent, and a Catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the same convent, both edited by Mrs. Gibson; and a tract of Plutarch, the Syriac text edited from a Mount Sinai MS. by Dr. Nestle; a Grammar of the Modern Egyptian Arabic, by Vollers, translated by Mr. Burkitt; the first volume of the translation from the Pali of the Jataka is also in the press. There will be published immediately the text of Homer's Iliad, edited by Mr. Arthur Platt; the Electra, edited by Dr. Jebb; the Wasps, edited by Mr. Graves; the Hecuba, edited by Mr. Hadley; and the 24th book of the Iliad, edited by Mr. Edwards editions of the Pro Milone, by Dr. Reid; the Agricola and Germania, by Mr. Stephenson; the Asinaria of Plautus, by Mr. J. H. Gray; and of Cæsar de Bello Civili Lib. iii., by Mr. Peskett, are nearly ready. The third and concluding volume of Dr. Swete's edition of the Septuagint, and an edition of Origen's Commentaries on St. John, by Mr. A. E. Brooks, are also announced.

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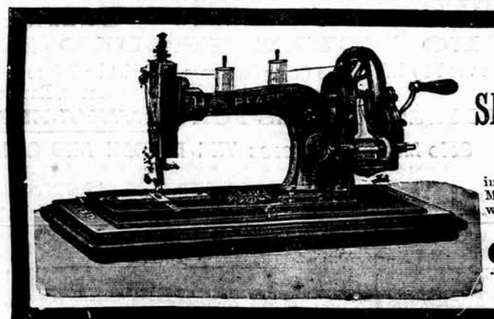
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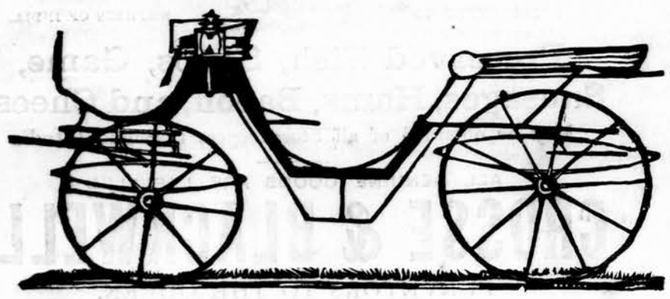
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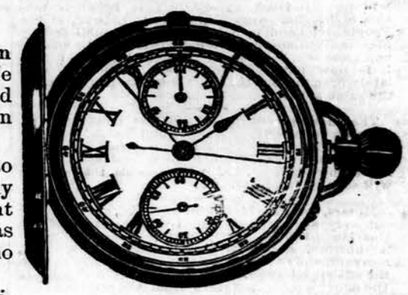
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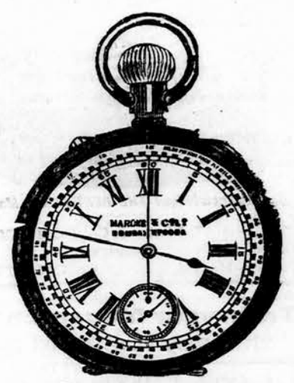
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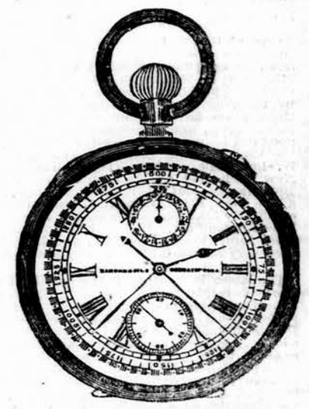
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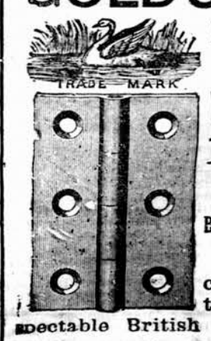
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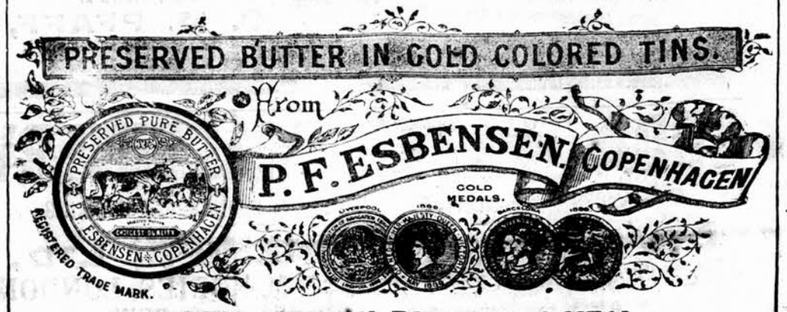
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